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Vol IV No 126

28 June 1984

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CONSULTATIONS WITH U.S. END; STATEMENT RELEASED

0W280447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0425 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Honolulu, June 27 KYODO -- Japanese and U.S. officials ended three days of defense talks Wednesday with an agreement to improve joint operation of U.S. and Japanese defense systems. In a statement released at the end of the 15th consultative talks, the two sides also said they discussed ways to improve so-called "combat sustainability" -- the military jargon for more ammunition stockpiles and equipment spares.

During the third-day session, the two sides discussed night training for warplanes from the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway in Japan, with the U.S. side saying such drills are a matter of "top priority" for the Americans, Japanese sources said. The Japanese delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima, responded with a pledge to "make maximum efforts" to comply with the American requests, they said.

Japanese sources said the issue of weapons interchangeability came up for discussion during the second day session, with the two discussing ways to standardize weapons, ammunition and communications systems for greater military efficiency in the event of war. The Japanese side cautioned the U.S. for leaning too hard on Tokyo to upgrade defense efforts, saying it would be "unrealistic" to disregard possible popular backlash. Hiroshi Kitamura, chief of Foreign Ministry's North America Bureau, reminded the Americans during the final-day session of the "many advances" the Japanese Government made in complying with U.S. wishes.

Japanese sources said Kitamura cited the transfer of military technology, the deployment of F-16 fighters in northern Japan and a joint study on sealane defense as areas where Tokyo has contributed in improving defense cooperation between the two countries. Kitamura said public opinion in Japan has become more pragmatic about defense issues, but "it would be unrealistic to think that it would be easy to get over the Japanese people's resistance to military build-up."

Kitamura also briefed the Americans on the progress of a joint study launched by Japanese and American military experts on cooperation between the armed forces of the two nations in the event of war in the Far East, Japanese sources said.

Further Details

0W271227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Honolulu, June 27 KYODO -- The United States has requested expanded, better coordinated defense relations with Japan by asking the Tokyo government to upgrade the war sustainability of the country's Self-Defense Forces and military interoperability between the two countries, Japanese sources here said Wednesday. The sources said the United States in the past called for buildup in Japan's sealane defense capability and military hardware, but Washington now wants Japan's greater military role even in the field of joint working operation between the two countries. Japan is asked to upgrade its defense cooperation with Washington in what may be termed as the field of "software," one Japanese official said.

The U.S. request for buildup in Japan's war sustainability and interoperability was made Tuesday during a second day session of the ongoing Japan-U.S. security consultations.

By interoperativity, the sources said, the United States means standardization of weapons, ammunition and communications equipment being used by Japanese and Americans so that they can better coordinate their operation in the event of emergency. The idea, which was not officially mentioned before at any bilateral security negotiations, also aims at increasing cooperation in Japan-U.S. joint strategy and military exercises, the sources said. The sources said the concept of interoperativity is a product of the guidelines for Japan-U.S. defense cooperation set out in 1978.

Other Japanese sources here said the idea may generate concern in Japan because it might be regarded as reinforcing Japan-U.S. security relations up to the level of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) between the United States and its allies in Western Europe.

The idea of upgraded war sustainability and interoperativity is linked to the U.S. strategy for building a more effective deterrent against the Soviet Union by reinforcing war preparedness of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, the sources said.

The bilateral security consultations opened here Monday for the first time in about two years. Japan is represented by Haruo Natsume, deputy director general of the Defense Agency, and the United States is headed by Richard L. Armitage, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia and Pacific Affairs.

Natsume Press Conference

0W280639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Honolulu, June 27 KYODO -- The United States will continue to expect Japan to make its defense efforts though American officials did not directly call for buildup of Japan's military capabilities in the just ended bilateral security talks, deputy chief of Japan's Defense Agency Haruo Natsume said here Wednesday. "The United States showed a firm attitude toward the Soviet Union and we suspect the country will maintain its strong expectations toward Japan (to improve its national defense) as an ally of the United States," Natsume said at a press conference. Natsume headed a Japanese delegation to the three-day security consultations which ended Wednesday.

Unlike in previous bilateral security talks, American officials did not directly request Japan's greater defense buildup efforts, but lauded the country for what it has done so far to improve its defense setup. Natsume said the Americans did not make a "direct" request probably because they are now convinced of the current Japanese defense policy which has been pursued by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara.

During the three-day meeting the U.S. showed a strong interest in the "quality" of bilateral defense relations as was indicated by an American request for Japan's better combat sustainability and improvement in joint operations, according to Natsume.

Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima, who was also present at the news conference, described the security meeting as "diplomatically very significant" in the sense that "good and close" relations between Tokyo and Washington were reaffirmed.

CITIZENS PROTEST MIDWAY NIGHT TRAINING FLIGHTS

OW271139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Atsugi, Kanagawa Pref., June 27 KYODO -- Kaichi Endo, the mayor of Yamato City, Kanagawa Prefecture, on Wednesday presented to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara a petition signed by 126,274 people, 72.5 percent of the city's population, calling for a halt to night training flights by jets of the American aircraft carrier Midway.

Yamato borders the U.S. naval base at Atsugi.

The mayor, who was accompanied by the leader of the city legislature, Kintaro Fujimoto, also called for a new site to be found for the night flights.

Kurihara said that he fully understood the request of the Yamato citizens, and that while he could not give a positive answer immediately, he felt his agency should take responsibility for the matter and find some solution.

Abe told the mayor that it was a very difficult matter, but a solution should be found quickly. He thought the entire Cabinet should be involved in deciding on a course of action. Endo plans to submit the petition to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the near future.

JSP CHIEF ISHIBASHI PLANS VISITS TO USSR, DPRK

OW271107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi will visit the Soviet Union later this year, probably in November, a senior JSP official said Wednesday. Ishibashi was invited by the Soviet Government to visit Moscow before the end of this year.

Saying that U.S.-Soviet relations will remain deadlocked until after the American presidential election has ended, the JSP official said the best timing for Ishibashi's Soviet trip will be immediately before or after the election.

JSP sources said Ishibashi hopes to have talks with Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko.

Ishibashi is also invited by North Korea to visit Pyongyang and the official said the JSP leader has been studying when he should visit the communist country. "The Korean situation has been moving," the JSP official said. Japan's largest opposition party has close ties with North Korea, but there are also moves emerging in the party for seeking dialogue with South Korea.

The official said there are reasons that Seoul government leaders want to improve relations with the Pyongyang administration of strongman Kim Il-song despite the bombing attack in Rangoon last year in which four members of President Chon Tu-hwan's Cabinet were killed. He did not elaborate.

PARLIAMENTARIANS PLAN 9 AUG MEETING WITH ROK

OW280901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO -- The Japan-(South) Korea Parliamentarians League decided Thursday to hold a joint session with its South Korean counterpart group in Tokyo on August 9 to discuss the regional situation and bilateral security problems. A Japanese spokesman said the (South) Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League is expected to send a delegation of about 50 members, including Chairman Yi Chae-hyong, to the Tokyo meeting.

Japanese and South Korean lawmakers will also discuss the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and economic and cultural relations between the two countries at the one-day joint session, according to the spokesman.

LAUREL MEETS ABE; CALLS FOR REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW280343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO -- The head of a coalition of 12 Filipino opposition parties Thursday called for a return to a presidency similar to America's in which parliament can check and balance government. Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), also stressed that the present constitution should be revised to correct the unchallengeable authority of President Ferdinand Marcos. Laurel made the remarks when he met with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

According to ministry officials, Abe defended during the meeting Japan's 55.5 billion yen loan package to the Philippines for the current fiscal year arguing it was extended for the welfare of the Filipinos rather than to shore up a specific government, the officials said. The UNIDO chief contended the Japanese financial aid is not understood by his country's public properly. But Laurel noted Abe's explanation about it is "important."

President Marcos' opponents made a strong showing during the National Assembly elections in May.

The Japanese foreign minister expressed the hope the Philippines can reach agreement with the International Monetary Fund on new loans, the ministry official reported. Laurel will meet former Prime Ministers Nobusuke Kishi and Takeo Fukuda later in the day. He arrived in Tokyo Wednesday.

MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIMPLIFIES IMPORT PROCEDURES

OW280755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO -- Japanese import procedures, and inspection and standardization systems concerning imported goods have been significantly simplified to meet the request from other countries, the Administrative Management Agency (AMA) said Thursday. The systems have been described as nontariff barriers by Japan's trading partners and Japanese importers of foreign goods.

Agency officials had been examining 134 cases in which, a government coordination office had pointed out, inspection and other import procedures should be modified. Government ministries and offices have taken action on 130 of these cases, an AMA spokesman said. The remaining four cases will also be improved shortly, the spokesman said. Results of the study will be reported in detail at a Cabinet meeting Friday, according to the spokesman.

STEEL EXPORTS DOWN; PRODUCTION SLOWDOWN LIKELY

0W280552 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO -- Fears are spreading among steel producers that production would soon see a serious setback, keeping output in all of fiscal 1984 from rising as fast as they expected some time ago.

A number of seemingly adverse factors are cropping up, industry sources said, clouding prospects for the second half of the year, ending next March. Among them are huge stockpiles of unsold products, slow progress in negotiations for ordinary steel exports to China for the second half of this year and growing U.S. protectionist moves against steel imports.

Many producers are beginning to sound a pessimistic note about export shipments, forecasting exports would level off at best the fiscal 1983 level of 31.8 million tons in terms of crude steel in all of the current fiscal year. Exports lagged behind the year-ago level for the second month in a row in May, adding to the fears. If the forecast proves to be accurate, that would bring raw steel production in the year to barely above 100 million tons.

Last month, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry estimated domestic shipments at 71.15 million tons, up 4.1 percent over the previous year. Present industry projectors put crude steel production in the first half of the year at slightly more than 53 million tons, up 8.7 percent over the same period of fiscal 1983. The stepped-up production could backfire, the sources said. Inventories are refusing to go down appreciably, weighing heavy on producers' minds, they noted.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN LNG PROJECT -- Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Japan's top two trading companies, Mitsui and Co. Ltd. and Mitsubishi Corp., Wednesday announced their decision to take a sixth share between them in Australia's Northwest Shelf Liquefied natural gas (LNG) project. The two firms will set up a joint investment company and invest 1.5 billion Australian dollars (around Y300 billion) in the project, which is to supply some six million tons of LNG to Japan annually starting in 1988, their presidents told a joint press conference. Mitsui President Toshikuni Yahiro said it was significant that this would be the first time for the two firms to participate in both the upstream (natural gas production) and downstream (liquefaction and sales) operations of an LNG project. The Japanese firms' participation will bring foreign equity in the project to more than half, exceeding the level set by the Australian Government's foreign investment guidelines. This means Australian Government approval must be obtained, the two executives said, but added they were confident that an agreement acceptable to all parties could be reached. [Excerpts] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 20 Jun 84 0W]

AID TO UPPER VOLTA -- Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Japan is to give grant aid worth Y618 million (\$2.7 million) to the West African nation of Upper Volta, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Notes on the aid, which comprises Y418 million (\$1.8 million) worth of Burmese rice and Y200 million (\$0.9 million) to buy fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, were exchanged in the Upper Volta capital of Ouagadougou Tuesday. The Foreign Ministry said during this fiscal year ending in March 1985 it plans to spend about Y18.5 billion (\$80 million) on rice and wheat to give as aid to developing countries and about Y34.5 billion (\$150 million) for fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and agricultural machinery. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT 20 Jun 84 0W]

FURTHER ON PYONGYANG 25 JUNE MASS RALLY

Hwang Chang-yop's Address

SK260958 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0850 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Speech by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice chairman of the CPRF, at a Pyongyang mass rally held at Kim Il-song Square on 25 June on the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism -- live]

[Text] Comrades:

Today, we greet the 25 June anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day, under magnificent circumstances in which all the workers, encouraged by the success of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to foreign countries, are creating new renovation and miracles in all fields of socialist construction under the party's leadership and the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation is being steadily waged in South Korea. Marking this day, all of our countrymen cannot repress surging hatred and hostility against the U.S. imperialists, who inflicted immeasurable misfortune and disaster on our people by igniting the war of aggression in Korea 34 years ago and are driving a dark cloud of nuclear war again to the territory of our fatherland, and they overflow with a firm resolve to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to expedite the cause of national reunification. [applause]

As is well known, the Korean war was a most brigandish and brazen war of aggression, which the U.S. imperialists premeditately provoked with the view to occupying the whole of Korea and, furthermore, of dominating Asia and the world, and was a criminal war of murder unprecedented in the world history of war. To eliminate our young republic in the cradle, the U.S. imperialists soaked the beautiful territory of our fatherland into the sea of fire, reduced our peaceful urban and rural areas to ashes, and indiscriminately slaughtered innocent residents by hurling into the war millions of troops, including their ground, air, and naval forces, troops of 15 countries following in their footsteps, and the South Korean puppet army, and a huge amount of technological combat equipment. However, the U.S. imperialists could not bring to their knees our people and the officers and men of the People's Army, who rose up to defend the honor of the fatherland and national sovereignty, and realize their sordid wild ambition for aggression.

During the grim days of the war deciding the destiny of the country and the nation, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army, under the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle and ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, displayed peerless bravery and mass heroism by turning out as one to the sacred war to annihilate the enemy, thereby inflicting a disgraceful defeat on the U.S. imperialists, who boasted of being the strongest in the world, and winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. [applause]

Our people's historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was the brilliant fruition of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal chuche idea, original chuche-oriented tactics, and outstanding commanding skill and was the proud victory of the invincible might of our people and the People's Army firmly united around the party and the leader. [applause]

By winning the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people firmly safeguarded the independence of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains, honorably defended peace in Asia and the world, destroyed the myth of the powerfulness of U.S. imperialism, and opened a new era of upsurge in a worldwide anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle. [applause]

It has been 31 years since the cannonade of war stopped in Korea and the Armistice Agreement was signed. During this period, our party and the government of the republic have made all sincere efforts to turn the truce into a consolidated peace and to settle peacefully the question of the country's reunification in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Moreover, when the situation repeatedly reached a dangerous touch-and-go point on the brink of war in our country due to the U.S. imperialists, we did not hold back efforts to avert the danger of war and to guarantee the peace of the country. Even when a political vacuum took place and a great social chaos was created in South Korea, we set forth proposals to open a way out of the nation through dialogue and negotiations and made all sincere efforts to pioneer a new phase in peace and peaceful reunification. [applause]

Contrary to our sincere stand and earnest efforts for the country's peace and peaceful reunification, however, the U.S. imperialists have persistently sought a criminal policy of aggression and war over the past 30-odd years. Instead of learning a lesson from their disgraceful defeat in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists have accelerated preparations for a new war of aggression against the northern half of the republic, holding onto South Korea as their colonial, military base and infringing upon the national sovereignty of the South Korean people. [shouts of slogans]

In particular, having recently put forth the theory of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. imperialists have entered the road of unprecedently augmenting armed forces and strengthening war rackets in South Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Viewing Asia as important in putting into practice their wild ambition for world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists are tenaciously sticking to maneuvers to trigger a new war in Korea in particular.

Proceeding from the importance of South Korea's military strategic position, the U.S. imperialists have declared the Korean peninsula a test ground for showdown of strength in the 1980's and have extensively massed huge armed forces of aggression and war means in South Korea and its vicinity. Saying that a second Korean war will be a nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists have already deployed various kinds of 1,000-odd nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery means, including Lance missiles and F-16 fighter bombers in South Korea. In addition, they are even trying to introduce there neutron weapons, cruise missiles, and Pershing II medium-range missiles which have been rejected at various places of the world. Along with this, they are planning before long to arm the U.S. troops in South Korea with 180 kinds of modern equipment, including improved-model TOW missiles and multiple-barrelled missiles, and to move a strategic bombers base in Guam to South Korea. In the wake of the moving of the center of strategic deployment of the U.S. 7th Fleet to the East Sea of Korea, the U.S. imperialists' nuclear aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines have frequented South Korean ports, including Chinhae and Pusan.

The U.S. imperialists are not only rapidly augmenting their armed forces in South Korea, but they are also maneuvering to modernize the armed equipment of the South Korean puppet army and to enhance the military potential of South Korea. Already in fiscal 1984, they have offered to the puppets \$2 million in military aid, \$20 million more than in fiscal 1983. In fiscal 1985, they are planning to offer to the puppets \$232 million in military aid, \$32 million more than in fiscal 1984. This shows well what great efforts the U.S. imperialists are directing to augment the armed forces of the South Korean puppet army. This year alone, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to hand \$2 billion worth of the weapons of murder, including F-4 Phantoms, over to the puppets under the excuse of sales. They are planning to transfer F-16 fighter bombers, TOW missiles, and improved-model Hawk missiles to the puppets in the future.

The U.S. imperialists have inveigled even the South Korean puppets into the criminal nuclear war plan and are now working around the clock to put it into effect. This is fully illustrated by the fact that they have already replaced the 9-day war plan with a 3-day war plan and have mapped out a 3-stage war plan.

Furthermore, their annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a provocative test nuclear war to attack the northern half of the republic, proves that their dangerous plan for nuclear war has entered a practical stage in actuality.

The adventurous war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists are becoming all the more dangerous as the scheme to fabricate the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea has virtually reached a stage of completion. The maneuvers to cook up the triangular military alliance are, in essence, a criminal scheme to conduct a so-called crusade against our republic by forming an anticommunist military bloc like the NATO in Asia, by turning Korea into an international ground for showdown of strength, and by even mobilizing the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. [shouts of slogans]

In accordance with the plot to fabricate the triangular military alliance, a theory on the so-called community of common destiny of the United States, Japan, and South Korea has been in vogue and a move to change the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command into a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular combined forces command has come the fore.

Today, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are clinging to the most barbarous military, fascist suppression in order to force the criminal, anti-national policy of war on the South Korean people. Under the pretext of the establishment of a security posture, new suppressive organs and evil wartime laws have been unceasingly fabricated in South Korea, an overall social and political life has been put under the wartime system, and all the human and material resources have been thoroughly commanded and mobilized for war preparations. The people's primary freedoms and democracy have been more harshly trampled underfoot in South Korea than under the Yusin dictatorship, and democratic figures, youths, and students have been arrested, imprisoned, brought to trial, and punished daily. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have tried to justify their war policy and fascist maneuvers through propaganda on the so-called threat of southward invasion by the North.

No one can be convinced by babblings about the threat of southward invasion while refusing our proposal for tripartite talks to ease tension in Korea, ensure a consolidated peace, and provide a precondition for independent and peaceful reunification. Those who have avoided dialogue and negotiations, have sought confrontation, have refused peace proposals, and have accelerated war preparations have clamored about someone's threat. This only exposes their bellicose and splitist nature. The reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who have refused our proposal for tripartite talks, have (?sought) war, nuclear war in particular, and have brought the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme point, are arousing deep apprehension among the world's peace-loving people as well as from the Korean people who aspire for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

In the name of this rally, I strongly denounce with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialists, who have occupied half of our fatherland for nearly 40 years, and the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique, their stooges, for inflicting immeasurable misfortune and suffering on the South Korean people and scheming to impose the holocaust of a new nuclear war on our nation. [shouts of slogans]

Comrades, our people are a heroic people who fought the U.S. imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War and won victory and are a dignified people who treasure national sovereignty. [applause]

Our people cannot tolerate the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who have illegally occupied the southern land of our fatherland, have forced the fate of colonial slaves on our fellow countrymen, and are trying to stretch the tentacles of aggression even to the northern half of our republic.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization, which the South Korean people, youths, and students are valiantly and unyieldingly waging in defiance of horrendous military, fascist suppression, are an extremely just patriotic struggle for national sovereignty and the country's peace and peaceful reunification. [applause]

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend warm, compatriotic support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle of the South Korean masses of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, religionists, and democratic figures. [applause]

To avert the danger of war in Korea, ensure peace, and open a way to peaceful reunification, above all, the U.S. imperialists, the destroyer of peace and the enemy of peaceful reunification, should be forced to withdraw from South Korea and their colonial rule should be eradicated.

The South Korean masses of all walks of life should further uphold the anti-U.S. banner of independence and continue to wage a powerful struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and to put an end to their colonial rule. Along with this, they should actively struggle to check and frustrate resolutely the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to make South Korea a nuclear base and to form the triangular military alliance and their plot to provoke a new war and also positively struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Korea belongs to Koreans. The U.S. imperialists should renounce their anachronistic policy of strength and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their troops of aggression, nuclear weapons, and all other lethal weapons, in accordance with the unanimous demand of all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people. [shouts of slogans]

The military, fascist dictatorship enforced in South Korea is a tool to execute the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and an obstacle to the democratic development of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country. The South Korean people should liquidate the military, fascist dictatorship and achieve the democratization of the South Korean society by more powerfully waging the antifascist struggle along with the anti-U.S. struggle.

Our nation can no longer tolerate the suffering of division imposed by foreign forces. The continuation of division is a road to confrontation and war and only the reunification of the country is a road to national independence and prosperity.

The proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, should be realized to accomplish national reunification, the nation's cherished desire. [shouts of slogans]

All the Korean compatriots in the North, South, and abroad should turn out as one to build the DCRK, independent, neutral, democratic, and peace-loving, in this 3,000-ri land. An early realization of tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and South Korea participate is imperative to remove the danger of war and provide a precondition for independent and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

We strongly urge once again the United States and the South Korean authorities to discard the unreasonable pretext and accept our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date. Today, our people's struggle to ensure a consolidated peace on the Korean peninsula and realize peaceful national reunification is enjoying active support and encouragement from the world's progressive people, who treasure peace and aspire for independence. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity and in the name of all Koreans, I express deep thanks to the socialist nations, nonaligned countries, and the governments, parties, organizations, and peoples of every country in the world for actively supporting and encouraging our people's just cause to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

At the same time, I express a firm belief that, in the future, too, the governments and peoples of many countries in the world that love peace and justice will continue to send firm solidarity to our people's just cause. [applause]

The situation prevailing in our country today demands that our revolutionary base be further cemented politically, economically, and the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea be powerfully accelerated.

Under the upheld banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, all the workers should expedite the performance of this year's plan for the people's economy and successfully attain the 10 major prospective objectives for socialist economic construction by more vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, cherishing deep in their hearts burning loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

In conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation, all the workers should maintain a tense and mobilized posture, firmly defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains, and always be fully prepared to smash the enemy at a single stroke if it dares to pounce.

There is only victory and glory on the road ahead of our people, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and advancing along the road indicated by the glorious party center. [applause]

Let all powerfully fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the complete victory of socialism, and the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause, firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, and the glorious party center. [applause] [shouts of slogans]

Appeal to South Koreans

SK270612 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0850 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Letter of Appeal to South Korean people adopted at a Pyongyang mass rally held at Kim Il-song Square on 25 June to mark the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism of 25 June -- live; read by (Pae In-hak), who is not further identified]

[Text] Compatriots, brothers, and sisters in South Korea: Under a grave situation in which the danger of nuclear war caused by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is approaching every moment, we are now holding a Pyongyang mass rally to mark the day of struggle against the U.S. imperialism of 25 June and are sending this letter of appeal to you.

Thirty-four years ago, the U.S. imperialists triggered a most brigandish and brutal war of aggression unprecedented in the history of war with the aim of swallowing all of Korea. Because of the U.S. imperialists, our beautiful country was submerged in a sea of fire and a sea of blood and our people suffered a miserable disaster which can never be forgotten. The U.S. imperialists, however, were unable to subdue our people with anything.

The heroic Korean people and the People's Army, who were firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious ironwilled commander and the outstanding military strategist, dealt merciless blows to the aggressors. As a result, the U.S. imperialists suffered in this land a most disgraceful defeat which was unprecedented in their history. The U.S. imperialists, who fell upon their knees before the Korean people, should have withdrawn from the land of Korea at that time, renouncing their wild ambition for aggression against Korea.

Even today 30 years after the end of the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists still remain in the southern land of our fatherland, grasping it, and are going to ignite a new war aggression.

The U.S. imperialists, who cannot live even a day without aggression and war, have been insolent enough to openly declare the Korean peninsula as their vital operational area and to turn South Korea into a war magazine. More than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types and numerous nuclear delivery means are deployed in South Korea today. Not satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists are soon going to drag in even neutron bombs -- which are known as the most brutal lethal weapons -- and Pershing II medium range nuclear missiles.

The U.S. imperialists, who demonstrated their evil intentions by being the first to drop nuclear bombs, are now openly talking about the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, while constantly staging a nuclear war exercise in South Korea.

With the aim of dragging even the Self-Defense Forces of Japan in a reckless nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists are now accelerating the maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, a tense situation in which war may break out at any moment is being created in our country today. If a war broke out in Korea again, it would not be limited to our country but would soon expand into a global war.

Compatriots, brothers, and sisters in South Korea, our nation is now standing on the (?brink) of a war being forced by the U.S. imperialists. At this crucial moment when the nation's destiny is being endangered, how can we sit idly by and watch while the dangerous situation unfolds before us? Are nuclear weapons and war really necessary for us? Our nation does not want nuclear weapons nor war. Who could allow the land of our fatherland to be the site of a war of outside aggression forces and our people to be the victim of a nuclear war?

It is indeed heart-rending that we, who have undergone the sufferings of division and the disaster of war, have not yet achieved national reunification. Therefore, how could we undergo the disaster of another war?

Checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialist aggressors' war maneuvers is not only a sacred duty of our nation in defending the nation's destiny and peace in Korea, but is also our nation's lofty mission for defending peace in Asia and the world.

Let all of the nation turn out in the sacred struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, which are bringing the danger of nuclear war to this land, and their nuclear weapons out of South Korea! In this way, let us make the Korean peninsula a nonnuclear, peace zone devoid of aggressors and nuclear weapons!

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in South Korea is the culprit who executes the U.S. imperialists' policy of war. At the U.S. Imperialists' instigation, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is driving the people to war exercises in the frontline area as well as in rear area and immersing the sky and land of South Korea into a terrorism-ridden atmosphere while raving about the so-called threat of southward invasion.

It is a bloody lesson taught by Korean history that when flunkeyist nation-selling traitors exist in the nation, the destiny of the nation is reduced to being a victim of outside forces and the nation becomes a colony. The unstable situation will not be removed from our country and the South Korean people cannot live comfortably for even a day as long as such flunkeyist nation-selling traitors as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who dragged in the aggressive forces and is attempting to maintain his fascist dictatorship by depending on them, remain in power.

The patriotic people and students in South Korea have courageously risen today in the national salvation strution struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, highly upholding the banner of independence, democracy and reunification. This is extremely just and natural.

We extend ardent brotherly support and encouragement to people from all walks of life and the students in South Korea who are persistently carrying out the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy without yielding to the cruel suppression of military fascist rule.

Through their just patriotic struggle, the South Korean people should force the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to abolish all fascist evil laws and repressive organizations which it fabricated and to unconditionally release the democratic figures and patriots who were arrested and imprisoned. Thus, they should win freedom of the press publication, assembly, association, and demonstration.

In the name of the whole nation, let us sternly condemn and denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which is bestially repressing and massacring the South Korean people with the same cruel technique of massacre used by the U.S. imperialists during the Korean war against the Korean people and which is attempting to drive the entire nation into the calamity of war!

Let us take revenge several thousand times over on the cruel and bestial Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for the grudges it inflicted on fellow countrymen by eliminating the fascist dictatorship!

The struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to withdraw from South Korea, taking along their nuclear weapons, and to achieve social democracy is directly linked with the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

When the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons are pulled out of South Korea and social democracy is achieved, a new aspect will open for the peace of the nation and for the future of the peaceful reunification of the nation without fail.

All the people of the nation should unanimously rise in unity in the nationwide patriotic struggle to prevent the danger of war and guarantee peace, to prevent the nation's permanent division, and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

Our people are not alone in their struggle for peace and reunification. Justice is on our side and the progressive people of the world aspiring for the independence are also on our side. Let us all struggle more staunchly to achieve one independent Korea, an independent and peaceful new world free from outside forces, nation selling traitors, war and fascists!

Pyongyang city mass rally, 25 June, the day of anti-U.S. imperialism

25 June 1984

FOREIGN MEETINGS MARK ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

SK280430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held at the Moscow electric machinery plant in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

In his speech at the meeting Yuriy Grishakov, chief engineer of the plant, said the bonds of friendship and cooperation which link together the Soviet and Korean peoples have been established in the course of the joint struggle against imperialism. The Soviet visit of a party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will further consolidate and develop the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, he stressed.

Noting that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is an important step for easing the tensions on the Korean peninsula, he said the Soviet Union consistently holds that Korea should be reunified by peaceful means on a democratic principle after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

A resolution supporting the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification was adopted at the meeting.

A mass rally supporting the proposal for tripartite talks was held on June 16 in Cubet, the Congo. The speakers said the proposal for tripartite talks is a new national-salvation measure and a peace proposal truly conducive to fundamental removing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, making a breakthrough for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to world peace and security, and demanded the United States and the South Korean authorities to sincerely respond to this proposal.

Noting that the Congolese Party of Labour, government and people unconditionally support the proposal for tripartite talks, they emphasized that they would unconditionally support in the future, too, all the DPRK proposals for reunification.

A solidarity meeting was sponsored in Sweden on June 17 by the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association. In his speech Nils-Eric Gustafsson, chairman of the friendship association, said the Korean people are suffering from division because of the splittist manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, and expressed full support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

The meetings held in the Congo and Sweden adopted letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

VRPR URGES RESPONSE TO 3-WAY TALKS PROPOSAL

SK280559 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The U.S. State Department raved again that the question of the Korean peninsula should be solved through direct North-South dialogue. This is an act of pouring cold water over the aspirations of our masses for reunification. As the whole world admits, the North-proposed tripartite talks should be held to solve the question of the Korean peninsula peacefully.

The United States has been deeply involved in the question of the Korean peninsula for nearly 40 years, since 15 August 1945 up to the present time, stationing its troops in South Korea at present, as one of the belligerent powers of the 25 June Korean war, holding all the prerogative of supreme command of the military, and having South Korea under its control.

It is also the United States that signed the Armistic Agreement with the North. Under such circumstances, unless the North and the United States sit together face to face and solve the problem, the danger of a war on the Korean peninsula cannot be removed at its source, nor can tension be brought to an end, or the peaceful phase for national reunification be opened.

South Korea is another party that is responsible for the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

Under the circumstances, the tripartite talks should be held to sign a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, thereby opening a way to solve peacefully the problems, large or small, that lie in the way of reunification.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists continuously reject the tripartite talks, raving about direct dialogue between the North and South, to fabricate two Koreas and to hold South Korea as a permanent colonial and military base. The United States should give up the maneuvers for a two Korea plot and respond to the tripartite talks proposed by the North.

PLENARY MEETING OF SOUTH ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK280416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on June 26 called a plenary meeting of the extraordinary session of the puppet National Assembly in Seoul and made such riffs as the "prime minister", "defence minister", "deputy foreign minister" let out treacherous outpourings, according to a report of "radio No 2" of South Korea.

Answering an "interpellation to the government" the puppet prime minister stigmatized the unanimous demand of the public for the abolition of the existing "Constitution" which guarantees the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term office as "a cavil for dividing public opinion" and prattled that the fascist "Constitutional order now in force would be kept", and the puppet deputy foreign minister blared that the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea "cannot be argued about." and the puppet defence minister said the death of students drafted into the Army was not murder but "suicide."

This chorus of trash sung by the puppets at the "National Assembly", as soon as it raised its curtain, reveals their heinous intention to race headlong along the road of treacheries, defying the denunciation by unbiased public opinion.

The puppets' talk about "keeping the present constitutional order" is meant to consolidate at any cost the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term office system and the protestation that the question of the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggression forces "cannot be argued about" is nothing but a declaration that they would fasten the aggression forces to South Korea for an indefinite period to oppose national reunification.

The claim of the fascist clique even at the "National Assembly" that the students drafted into the Army had committed "suicide" revealed their intention to keep the brutal murder committed by them in the dark by misleading public opinion and, furthermore, to justify such murder in the future, with the veil of "suicide."

But such chorus of treacheries at the puppet National Assembly, a mere waiting maid of "chongwadae", can convince no one.

STUDENTS PROTEST TOUR OF SOUTH BY JAPAN'S ABE

SK270914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- The South Korean students studying at Kansai University of Japan entered a hunger strike on June 25 in protest against the South Korean tour of the Japanese foreign minister scheduled in early July, according to a report of KYODO NEWS SERVICE from Osaka. This hunger strike was the start of "a series of campus hunger strikes to be staged" in various universities of Osaka and Tokyo.

The spokesman of an organisation formed with Japanese students and South Korean students studying at Japanese universities pointed out that the Seoul trip of the Japanese foreign minister "is aimed at strengthening military tieups of Japan, South Korea and the United States" and said that the hunger strike will continue till this weekend in various universities in Osaka area and Tokyo.

U.S. KOREANS SUPPORT STUDENTS IN SOUTH REPORTED

SK271038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- Korean residents in the United States held a forum on the subject "student demonstrations" in connection with the vigorous anti-"government" struggles of South Korean students, according to SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States. As regards the analysis of the present situation which was made at the forum, the paper said:

Releasing detained students under the cloak of "reinstatement step" in December 1983, the authorities try to justify their talk about "national concord" and, at the same time, to lull the indignation of students under the name of "campus autonomy."

But the students declare that the authorities, contrary to their propaganda, have in actuality craftily bound their actions with the "system of suspension from school for guidance", the "graduation limit system" and the "law on assembly and demonstration", and so forth and, furthermore, suppress the demonstrators with means similar to the "law on public peace" under the Japanese imperialist rule by invoking the "law on military service" and the campus rules related to the campus situation.

On the prospect of the South Korean students' anti-fascist struggle for democracy, the forum noted:

Unless society is democratized, the campus disturbances, whether long or short in period, will go from bad to worse with each passing day.

Meanwhile, the means of suppression is expected to become more heinous in the future, as the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" feels the limit of its rule, and the students' struggle for independence, democracy and reunification will be intensified that much. The forum raised it as an important task of the overseas Koreans to actively support and encourage the anti-fascist struggle for democracy in South Korea by means of forming a joint front at home and abroad.

PAPER CRITICIZES VOA BROADCAST ON KOREAN WAR

SK271051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists claimed, mobilizing the paid trumpeters of radio "Voice of America," that a dawn on June 25, 1950, we "started invading the South along the whole length of the 38th Parallel and the United States was compelled to involve itself in the war with a desire to preserve peace." MINJU CHOSON today carries a commentary denouncing this fabrication.

This is a shopworn pretext used by the U.S. imperialists each time to veil their true colour as the provoker of the Korean war.

While arming the South Korean puppet army with modern military equipment, the U.S. imperialists worked out a plan to involve their aggression forces in "northward expedition" from the beginning and stepped up war preparations.

Warmonger Dulles turned up at the 38th Parallel, directly examined the war preparations and finally fixed the date of the war provocation and ordered the South Korean puppets to start the attack on Sunday, which the Western world set as the Sabbath day, "accompanied by a counterpropaganda to the effect that the North started invasion.

Having thus made scrupulous preparations, the U.S. imperialists committed the unpardonable crime of unleashing an allout war of aggression against our country at dawn on June 25, 1950. The U.S. imperialists, the war provoker, distorting the history of sanguinary aggression, are now making a preposterous jargon. This is aimed to tone down the anti-U.S. sentiments running ever higher throughout the world and realize their aggressive designs on Korea at any cost.

If they rekindle an aggressive war in Korea, persistently clinging to the despicable means they employed in unleashing the Korean War in the past in defiance of our repeated warnings, they will have to pay dearly for it.

ENVOY DISCUSSES U.S. NUCLEAR DEPLOYMENT IN SOUTH

BK231415 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The DPRK has sought support from India and other nonaligned countries to defuse tension in Southeast Asia [as heard]. Addressing newsmen in New Delhi today, its ambassador, Mr Cho Chon-il said the stockpiling of nuclear weapons for the United States in South Korea poses a grave threat not only to his country but to the entire region. Giving details of the memorandum issued by the North Korean Government yesterday, the ambassador said the United States has deployed about 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. Mr Chon-il said that his country favors tripartite talks between the two Koreas and the United States to end the crisis.

KIM CHONG-IL SENDS PRESENT TO ETHIOPIAN LEADER

SK231127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a gift to Mengistu Haile Mariah, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

The gift from Comrade Kim Chong-il to the chairman was conveyed with a due ceremony on June 18 in Addis Ababa. Present there were the chairman of the Administrative Council and mayor of Addis Ababa, permanent members of the Administrative Council of the city, the ideological secretary of the Addis Ababa Commission for Organizing the Party and other officials concerned.

Ambassador Hwang Sun-muk and officials of the Korean Embassy in Ethiopia were on hand.

After the address of the Korean ambassador for the occasion, the mayor of Addis Ababa made a speech at the ceremony. The mayor said in his speech that he would like to extend profound thanks to the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il in the name of the government and people of Socialist Ethiopia and the citizens of Addis Ababa for the precious gift.

The precious gift sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il carries very weighty significance in successfully preparing the functions of the founding of the Ethiopian Workers' Party and the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian revolution, he stressed. He expressed joy over the favourable development of the relations between the two countries in all domains after Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam's Korean visit.

Gift to Peruvian Group

SK270435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a gift to a juvenile band under the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru [APRAP]. A meeting for extending thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the gift was held on June 15 at the Surquillo district party in Lima. Speeches were made at the meeting.

In his speech, Carlos Roca, member of the Political Commission, and secretary in charge of the international relations, of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, extended deep thanks in the name of the national leadership of the alliance and the Surquillo district party for the very precious gift sent by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who pays deep concern for the development of the fraternal relations of friendship between the APRAP and the WPK.

Bright, indeed, is the future of the Korean people having dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as their leader, he said, and, added: Korea will continue to throw its rays as an example for Peru and other Third World countries.

KIM CHONG-IL VISITS COASTAL ARTILLERY DIVISION

SK260418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1110 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Unattributed talk: "A Day Spent on a Coastal Outpost"]

[Text] How are you, comrades sentries from the People's Army and the People's Security Guards, who are working hard to greet the great leader's historic visits to foreign countries by attaining a higher-level success in combat and political training? We are going to begin a program for you comrades. In this hour, we will present a story about how Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, visited a coastal artillery division where Comrade Yi Il-hwan was being assigned and gave warm love and consideration to artillerymen.

On the morning of a day in July 1967, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited an outpost of a coastal artillery division. When the division commander rushed to the scene after receiving notification of his visit while inspecting batteries as usual, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was entering the road in front of the outpost, beaming after having passed a rough, sloping road along a lake. The division commander raised his face toward him, trying hard to suppress his delight and excitement. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il looked satisfied, warmly grasping the hand of the division commander and tenderly looking at the clean dining hall at the outpost, the well-maintained road, and poplar trees along the road.

While highly appreciating successes attained by the division commander and his men in their work and while walking toward the outpost, the dear comrade stopped a while at a spot near a boat on the shore and told the division commander to sail on the water on the boat with him. The division commander was embarrassed at the thought of carrying the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in a small, shabby boat which he and his men used. Having looked at the embarrassed and hesitating division commander and functionaries, the dear comrade went on board ahead of the others, saying the size of the boat did not matter, and took a seat on the salty bow of the boat. The boat reached the middle of the rough sea, passing by rocky spurs. Whenever the boat rolled because of a surging wave, the functionaries became uneasy. However, the dear comrade was calm and exchanged conversations with the soldier who rowed. He asked the soldier his name and home town, about whether the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and art team work had been carried out successfully at the division, about when he had learned how to row, and about whether he could swim well. He smiled when the warrior said confidently that he could perform for more than an hour, because he had been regularly engaged in art team activities in his unit. He laughed heartily when the warrior said that he had sweated heavily while learning how to row. After saying that the experience of rowing should be generalized, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il asked him tenderly if he knew the current situation of our country and if he read newspapers every day. The division commander answered that meetings had been held every morning to read newspapers. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il then said that more than anyone else, soldiers should be familiar with the situation and that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have recently deployed their knavish naval forces in South Korea on a large scale and have frequently staged war exercises in the area along the Military Demarcation Line to invade the northern half of the republic.

He went on to say that, just as the great leader has made it clear, the role of coastal artillery units are very important in our country which has a long coastal line. He said further that only by committing to the waves the enemies who crawl into our country from the sea can we check and thwart on time the rascals' foolish and aggressive attempt to swallow the northern half the republic. He then solicitously urged those concerned to keenly watch the rascals' every act and to deal severe blows at the enemies' provocative maneuvers.

Their hearts throbbed in great excitement when they received instructions from the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. All those concerned swallowed their tears, looking up to the noble appearance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who, personally visiting a remote coastal outpost despite his busy daily schedule, was helping them know the strained situation of the country in a rolling small boat and who was delineating the noble duty of coastal artillerymen in detail.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il asked if those concerned could make the first hit when the enemies crawled on from the sea. When the division commander answered that he could certainly do so, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said that he was assured by his confident answer. He then looked for a while into the sea, which was crystal clear and looked, for a long time at the developmental appearance of the daily-prospering fatherland, endlessly shifting his gaze along the beautiful beach of the fatherland. He then said: Tractors are running to and fro and plants are being built in the interior. Fish is caught in the sea. How beautiful our socialist fatherland is!

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il urged those concerned to prevent the enemies from leaving even a step of their dirty footprints in the sacred fatherland that the great leader had regained. He then said that, to do so, comrades should ardently love the fatherland and the people and should not forget the grateful socialist fatherland even for a moment.

While looking at the area in front of the outpost in deep meditation for a long time, he said: All those roads leading to the inland are linked to Pyongyang. Pyongyang is the heart of the fatherland where the great leader is and where the staff headquarters of our revolution is situated. Although Pyongyang is far from here, the great leader does not forget even at this moment those sentries who are on the beach to safeguard the honor of the fatherland. Therefore, it is by no means far from her to Pyongyang.

Having preserved deep in their hearts the words of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who endlessly trusted them and gave honor to them, coastal artillerymen were resolved firmly to defend their outpost like an iron citadel with a sense of responsibility and endless honor for defending an outpost on the beach that is linked to Pyongyang where the fatherly leader is.

Cutting through the silvery waves which were dancing under the bright sun rays, the boat turned and headed for the guard post. When the boat reached the shore, it was warm. Disembarking, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, brushing aside the earnest persuasion from the functionaries who wanted him to rest awhile, immediately inspected a warehouse. After seeing rice, flour, oil, and meat and other foodstuffs at the warehouse, Comrade Kim Chong-il was very satisfied and said: A glance at the warehouse can tell whether the warriors are well fed or not.

Then, after seeing the shed where dried and salted fish of every kind were stored, he expressed his satisfaction, saying: "I am very pleased that the soldiers have enough food to eat."

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard] after inquiring into whether the soldiers saw films frequently and whether they were allowed to see new films as soon as they were released, extended a great love and consideration to them. Parental considerations for children, however great they may be, cannot be compared with the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's meticulous care and his great love directed to the soldiers. His love and considerations are simply incomparable.

The afternoon sun was just overhead. When one of the functionaries announced that the lunch was served, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il consulted his wrist watch and entered the dining room, suggesting that he would like to have lunch with the soldiers. On the dining table was the lunch the functionaries had brought.

After affectionately leading the unit commander to a seat next to his, he ordered the functionaries to bring in soup cooked by the unit. After tasting the soup, he repeatedly said that the soup tasted good. The dining room in which the soldiers were sitting around the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was filled with an atmosphere of a happy family. Just like a father, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il asked the soldiers what dish they liked best and whether they were allowed to eat every kind of fruit in each season. Saying that it was watermelon season, he instructed that the soldiers, who are profusely perspiring all the time, should be allowed to eat a lot of watermelon because it contains a lot of water. It was indeed a happy moment.

As soon as the lunch was over, one of the functionaries who accompanied the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on land reminded him of the appointment he had made with the local party functionaries. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said that he would meet them in the evening. Saying that if he suddenly left the unit, the comrades in the unit would be feeling sorry over his sudden departure, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il went out again to the drilling ground. Only after he saw all the courses of firing practices did he leave the guard post.

Even though the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il had many places to visit and many people to meet, he thus spent a day with the soldiers of the People's Army at a guard post located on the shore. The day the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il spent at a guard post on the shore was meaningful, because it implanted in the hearts of the guards flames of loyalty and flames of struggle.

SOYUN-SOK, BUILDERS DISCUSS KIM CHONG-IL'S GUIDANCE

SK242342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- A meeting of builders to carry through the tasks put forward by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in his on-the-spot working guidance to the construction site for the expansion of the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong on June 21, 1984, was held on June 23 on the spot.

The reporter and speakers at the meeting said they had the honour of receiving an on-the-spot working guidance from Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at an eventful time when the party members and working people were adding to shine to the success of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historical tour of foreign countries with a great upswing in socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, they noted, taught that the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong should be made a significant centre of education for helping our party members and working people follow the indomitable revolutionary spirit and examples of loyalty of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who had devoted all their lives to the party and the leader, and indicated concrete tasks for reconstructing and expanding the cemetery so that it might look more solemn and well-planned.

They recalled that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song built the cemetery on Mt. Taesong several years ago and, often visiting it, recollected the looks of the fallen soldiers and put his heart and soul into further glorifying their images.

Our party, they said, which is carrying the great leader's lofty intention into brilliant reality has initiated the construction for the expansion of the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong, energetically directed this project and took warm care of the builders in their work and life.

The reporter and speakers pointed out that all the builders should give full play to their high sense of loyalty and creative ingenuity in their endeavours for the fulfilment of the tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Chong-il in his working guidance. A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

Attending the meeting together with the builders and their helpers were Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee; Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party History Institute of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

KIM CHONG-IL'S TRUST IN WORKING CLASS PRAISED

SK270354 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT Jun 84

[Unattributed talk: "With Great Trust in the Working Class"]

[Text] Always believing firmly in the working class, our party is solving all problems of revolution and construction on the basis of the working class' revolutionary enthusiasm and inexhaustible creative power. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The working class is the leading class of the revolution and a core unit of our revolution destined to carry out the cause of imbuing society with the chuché idea.

Whenever we think of our party's great trust in the working class, we always recall with emotion the noble idea of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that ours is the world of the working class.

In early July of 1975 the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il presented directions and methods aimed at creating a change in producing ore after giving on-the-spot working guidance to the Komdok Mining Enterprise. Then, he taught those at the Komdok Mining Enterprise to make Komdok's working class the nation's model in every aspect by mounting more vigorously the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture. Implied in this teaching was the great trust in and expectations of the working class, the leading class of the revolution.

Through such trust in the working class, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has implanted in the hearts of the working class the profound idea that in remolding the economy, culture, ideology, morality, and other various fields in accordance with the demands of chuché, our working class which, though ignored by history for centuries, has always been the real subject of history and should not only lead all members of society with the most advanced and revolutionary ideology, culture, and morality, but also should make the work site where material wealth is produced for the welfare of society and the people a source of all communistic [kongsanjuijok] ideology, culture, and morality.

After acquainting himself with the work and lives of the miners at Yongyang Mine as well as the Komdok Mining Enterprise, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, saying that ours is the world of the working class, bestowed indeed great trust on the miners, stating that the party and state will give priority to the working class in all aspects. Such trust in the working class by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has become the source of strength enabling not only the miners at Komdok and Yongang, but also all our working class, to create endless renovations and miracles in production and construction.

Here is a story about great trust bestowed upon the working class in South Hwanghae Province:

When all the working people, including the working class, in South Hwanghae Province were actively launching a social movement to find ferrous metals, they found large deposits not only of ferrous metals in the province, but also succeeded in extracting ferrous metals with only the simple facilities and equipment they made themselves. Thus, the working class in the province was able to make a great contribution to accelerating socialist construction by extracting a large quantity of ferrous metals through their own efforts.

This was the sort of thing that the working class, which lives and works in the great bosom of love of the great leader and our party, did naturally. However, how could anyone know that this work would be rated as such an enormous one?

Upon being briefed on this in detail by a functionary of South Hwanghae Province, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appreciated the working class, praising their wonderful job in finding such a large quantity of ferrous metals in spite of not having a smeltery. He then presented them with the task of building a smeltery in the province through their own efforts. The instant Comrade Kim Chong-il gave his teaching, one of the provincial functionaries almost shouted hurrah. They have suffered so many difficulties because of the lack of a provincial smeltery!

Once they built a smeltery, they would be able to process in a timely manner all their ferrous metals whose quantity was growing daily. Instantly, the functionary realized that building a proper smeltery in their own strength is not a simple project. Quite appropriately, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il inspired them with the conviction and hope that our working class, which has found and extracted such a large quantity of ferrous metals with its bare hands, is able to build a smeltery in its own strength.

Upon realizing that such great trust was placed in them, the morale of the working class in the province rose immensely. Soon after the preparatory work for smeltery construction was completed in a short period, foundation work started. Once construction was in full swing, many difficulties arose. Since the smeltery was to be built on the strength of the province, necessary specialists and engineers were in short supply and major construction materials were also in short supply. They discussed these problems, but found no solution. Some thought it too difficult to continue the construction without assistance from the state.

Under such circumstances, realizing that the responsible provincial functionaries had not talked seriously with the workers to solve such problems, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il once again gave valuable teaching. Teaching once again that our working class is the wisest, most heroic one with the greatest might in the world, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il implanted deep in the hearts of the functionaries the idea that both strength and wisdom could be found among the working class masses.

Following his teachings, the functionaries went deep into the working class and people of the province and conducted vigorous political work designed to provoke their strength and wisdom and stir them to action. With Comrade Kim Chong-il's great trust bestowed upon them, the working class and workers of the province joined in one mind in the struggle to repay that trust.

Workers at a cement plant volunteered to supply the quantity of cement needed for construction of the smeltery, making up for the shortage by producing more cement than planned through maximum mobilization of the inner reserves. Also, workers at a construction enterprise sprang up and volunteered to fulfill the planned tasks ahead of schedule by raising labor productivity and to do the cement-casting work at the construction of the smeltery in their spare time.

Unexpectedly, problems which had previously seemed so difficult began to be solved one after another. The trust Comrade Kim Chong-il placed in the working class to become an enormous strength began to produce miracles.

Later, inspecting the first goods produced at the completed smeltery, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il repeatedly praised those goods, saying that they were the product of our working class' self-reliance.

The success won thanks to the great trust of him who leads the working class to play the role of the leading class of the revolution is not merely significant in that it has built another mighty base capable of producing ferrous metals. An irreplaceably valuable success lies in the fact that the great truth has once again been proven that when trust is placed in the working class, there is nothing that cannot be solved.

The large-scale long distance conveyor belt which is proving its worth at Ulliyul Mine is one of the monumental creations erected from such great trust. When the concrete foundation was being laid underwater for the large-scale long-distance conveyor belt at Ulliyul Mine, whether or not the overall construction could be done as planned depended on how quickly this portion of construction could be done. The laying of the concrete foundation was making no progress at all because the tides endlessly returned.

When briefed on this fact, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il first wanted to know whether or not the functionaries had consulted with the working class. While worrying over such difficulties, the functionaries in charge of this construction had not been careful enough to solve these difficulties through consultation with the workers.

Comrade Kim Chong-il awakened the functionaries to the great truth that when they, trusting in the masses' strength, go to the masses and mobilize their strength and wisdom, they can solve anything. Immediately, the functionaries sat with the workers, discussing how to lay the concrete foundation under water. Thus, the Ulliyul working class, who knew the underwater situation very well, finally found answers as to how to lay the underwater foundation with which they were having troubles.

Upon receiving reports on this fact, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appreciated the working class' wisdom and strength and bestowed great trust and benevolent love on them.

Great trust place in our working class is the noblest trust which only the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who regards men as the most powerful beings in the world and pushes energetically with the revolution and construction based only on chuche-oriented position, can show. Our working class will build more high towers of exploits glowing with loyalty in the midst of the great trust from the party and leader.

YI ON NON-POLITICAL EXCHANGES WITH USSR

SK280035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong indicated yesterday that Seoul will resume nonpolitical exchanges with Moscow which have been frozen since the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner in September last year. In a meeting with his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti in Rome, Yi said that it is time for Seoul to seriously consider resuming contacts with the Soviet Union in the nonpolitical fields.

Andreotti, meanwhile, made it clear that his country has no intention of expanding relations with North Korea, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said, quoting a report from the Korean Embassy in Rome. The Korean foreign minister arrived in Rome for a five-day official visit on the third leg of his six-nation European tour. Earlier in the day, Yi called on President Alessandro Pertini. He invited the Italian leader to visit Korea.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged views on the security situation on the Korean peninsula and East-West relations. Yi asked Andreotti to support Seoul's initiatives for unification of the divided nation at European Community conferences. Yi also requested the Italian foreign minister to help Korea improve relations with East European countries with which it has no diplomatic ties.

Later in the day, he called on Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and exchanged views on the outcome of the London summit of Western industrialized countries which Craxi attended.

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

SK270030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Ruling and opposition lawmakers fiercely battled yesterday over the opposition's demand to change the current indirect presidential election system in the Constitution into a direct election. Opposition lawmakers, both from the Democratic Korea Party and Korea National Party said during a plenary session of the National Assembly that the president should be elected directly by popular vote, in order to make possible the long cherished peaceful transfer of power. They were Reps. So Sok-chae and Yi Won-pom of the DKP and Cho Tok-hyon of the KNP.

Rep. Yi claimed: "We firmly believe that it is impossible to have a peaceful transfer of power under the current election formula."

"Since citizens wish to have a president they choose on their own, the president must be elected directly by the people," he insisted.

Rep. Cho of the KNP, pointing out that the nation already has the experience of direct presidential elections even in the midst of the Korean war, said that a direct presidential election would be the only way to help achieve national reconciliation and to upgrade the president's reputation.

Rep. So of the DKP asked for the creation of an interparty ad hoc panel in the Assembly to discuss his party's earlier proposal to amend the presidential election formula in the Constitution. However, Rep. Yu Sok-sun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party sharply attacked the opposition legislators' proposal, calling it "extremely dangerous and ill-timed" under the current national situation.

In his 30-minute interpellation, the DJP's deputy secretary general argued; "Any kind of debate on the constitutional revision at this moment will only split the national consensus and create unnecessary suspicion among foreign nations as well as Koreans."

"Therefore, we should avoid discussing the revision issue," he said. He added: "The existing Constitution is the fruit of a national agreement and of the wisdom of representatives of all spectrums of life."

In other businesses, seven lawmakers from four different floor negotiating groups questioned the administration about its domestic, security and diplomatic policies during the plenary session.

Rep. O Se-ung of the DJP stressed the need of rewriting the 30-year-old Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty as well as the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), which he said were "unequal pacts." He urged the government to double its efforts to level the mutual defense treaty with the NATO pact, ensuring automatic intervention of American forces in a war on the Korean peninsula. He said that the Korea-U.S. treaty has no provision on economic cooperation between the two countries whereas such a clause exists in the NATO pact and in the U.S.-Japan treaty.

"Under the Korea-U.S. treaty, it is impossible for the Korean Army to take immediate action when attacked," he claimed. The DJP lawmaker insisted that the SOFA, which went into effect on Feb. 9, 1967, be revised in such a way as to expand the scope of Korean authorities' jurisdiction over crimes committed by U.S. soldiers stationed in Korea. He asked the government to study ways to increase the supplies by Korean private firms to the Eighth U.S. Army and to check the U.S. soldiers' entries and departures from the country.

He also recommended that institutional devices be worked on to have land used by the U.S. Army automatically returned to the original owners when the latter so desire. Interpellators from the opposition camp demanded removal of the restrictions on the political activities of 99 important political figures.

Rep. So of the DKP said: "The second term of the Fifth Republic should begin in an atmosphere of national harmony with the scars from the past healed. Therefore, the political restrictions on former politicians should be lifted."

The opposition lawmakers also urged Defense Minister Yun Song-min to resign, because of what they called "slackened discipline in the military," as illustrated by the Tongduchon soldiers' attack against civilians. They also called for an early implementation of the local autonomy system stipulated in the Constitution, pressing the government to disclose at least the year when it plans to enforce it. Both the ruling opposition members asked Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong to disclose the government's blueprint for making the next parliamentary election a fair one.

Rep. Pak Chong-su, an independent, attacked the government's economic policies saying that the lack of countermeasures and strategies by the government had led the U.S. to restrict imports of Korean goods. He recommended that the government draw up a comprehensive policy against the recent American trend to restrict imports of Korean commodities. He also said that the government should have demanded north Korea apologize for the brutal Rangoon's bombing last October before accepting the latter's proposal for sports talks at Panmunjom.

TSEDENBAL PRESENTS SOVIET GENERAL WITH AWARD

OW280137 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1607 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Jun 27 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural Yu. Tsedenbal has presented the order of the Red Banner of Combat Glory to Soviet Army General V.L. Govorov. He was conferred of Mongolia for his great services in the development of cooperation between Mongolian and Soviet fraternal armies and strengthening the defence capability of Mongolia.

CEMA STATISTICS COMMISSION MEETS IN ULAANBAATAR

OW260035 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1625 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 25 (MONTSAME) -- A meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the field of statistics has been held in Ulaanbaatar with the participation of experts from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Mongolia as well as the CMEA Secretariat representatives. They have discussed a wide range of questions pertaining to the further development and deepening of collaboration in this sphere.

DPRK ENVOY HOLD ANTI-U.S. PRESS CONFERENCE

OW212304 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1616 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Jun 21 (MONTSAME) --The ambassador of the DPRK to Mongolia, Pak Si-kwon, held on June 20 a press conference on the occasion of the start of the month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. The ambassador told Mongolian and foreign journalists accredited at Ulaanbaatar about the efforts of the Korean people for peaceful democratic reunification of the homeland and answered their questions.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH DPRK

OW220002 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1359 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 June (MONTSAME) -- A cultural cooperation plan between the MPR and DPRK Governments for 1984-85 has been signed in Pyongyang.

NAMSRAY NAMED MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR TO GDR

OW280247 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1423 GMT Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 June (MONTSAME) -- Tsendiyn Namsray has been appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR by a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. J. Dulmaa has been released from his responsibilities as MPR ambassador to the GDR in connection with his transfer to other work.

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW202341 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1610 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 16 (MONTSAME) -- Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Australia to the MPR E. Pocock presented his credentials on June 19 to Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Yu. Tsedenbal. During the presentation of credentials Yu. Tsedenbal and Ambassador E. Pocock exchanged speeches. The ceremony was attended by Secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural T. Gotob, Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren, and other officials.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION INSPECTS PROVINCES

BK261443 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 26 -- A delegation of the National Assembly [NA] has recently made an inspection tour of the northeastern provinces of Ratanakiri and Stung Treng.

The delegation included Nu Beng, vice chairman, and president of the Commission for Cultural and Social Affairs of the National Assembly; Pol Saroeun, secretary of the people's revolutionary party committee of Takeo Province, and member of the NA commission for economic affairs and appropriation; Em Saman, general director of the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY (SPK) and member of the NA Legislative Commission; and Chea Sami, teacher at the fine arts school and member of the NA Commission for Cultural and Social Affairs.

During the tour the deputies held working sessions with provincial officials and visited several public offices and establishments. They highly valued the remarkable development in all fields of the two provinces and praised their achievements in construction and defence of the country.

WORK OF STOUNG DISTRICT ARMED FORCES NOTED

BK270509 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Clearly understanding their role of combining building and defending and with a firm grasp of the Pol Pot remnants' maneuvers and activities, the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, have vigorously increased their exploits. Recently, apart from organizing courses for the armed forces, the district also took measures to send out cadres to assist local cadres and educate people in villages and communes about the task of defending the fatherland. Therefore, the district always gained a full grasp of the bandits' movements and had plans to smash them before they could carry out their destructive activities.

From the beginning of 1984 to mid-June, the armed forces and people of Stoung District killed 56 stubborn bandits, wounded 53 others, and seized a quantity of weapons and war materiel. Furthermore, they persuaded 11 misled people to return to the fold.

SIEM REAP ARMED FORCES REPORT COMBAT STATISTICS

BK270504 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] With the aim of expanding the Issarak Army's traditions -- concrete measures, a full grasp of the enemy's situation, and a high level of alertness -- the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province recently made efforts to contribute to the emulation movement to welcome the 19 June traditional Army Day and the party founding day of 28 June. In battle and in their readiness to fight against the enemy to defend villages and commune, our combatants have achieved remarkable results. The province has organized courses to strengthen the political stand and awareness and to increase the fighting capability of combatants and cadres. The province also has made plans to attack the enemy and defend bases, send cadres to assess the situation, and guide combatants in battles. So, everywhere and every time the enemy has infiltrated into the area or sneaked in to rob the people, our forces were able to punish them appropriately, thereby saving the people's lives and property.

In fact, from the beginning of 1984 to mid-June, the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provincial armed forces killed over 200 bandits, wounded 161, took 8 prisoners, and seized an assortment of 97 weapons and a large quantity of other war materiel. Furthermore, our armed forces also paid attention to implementing the revolution's lenient policy toward misled people by persuading 180 of them to return to the fold.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 18-24 JUNE

BK251134 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 18-24 June:

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 21 June reports that from the beginning of the rainy season to early June, peasants in Sangke District tilled over 5,100 hectares of land; broadcast over 1,000 hectares of rice; and planted over 1,300 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 330 hectares of industrial crops. At 0430 GMT on 22 June, the radio says that early this year, the provincial trade service bought 150,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. At 1300 GMT on 22 June, the radio reports that by 14 June, peasants in Ratanamondol District plowed more than 500 hectares of land and planted over 100 hectares of rice. At 0430 GMT on 23 June, the radio reports that by the beginning of June, peasants in Battambang District tilled over 14,000 hectares of land, broadcast over 8,000 hectares of all types of rice, sowed over 100 hectares of rice, and planted 1,700 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. SPK in French at 1135 GMT on 24 June reports that peasants in Sangke District worked on 5,170 of the 39,400 hectares of land planned for rice planting this main season, sowed over 1,080 hectares of rice, and planted over 500 hectares of corn, over 600 hectares of beans, over 200 hectares of jute, and 80 hectares of sugarcane.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in French at 1135 GMT on 24 June reports that so far, peasants of O Reang Auv District sowed over 1,520 hectares of rice, broadcast 600 hectares of rice, and planted over 700 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. The district has 16,500 head of cattle and almost 10,000 hogs. The district plans to plant 15,800 hectares of rice this year.

Kampot Province: At 2300 GMT on 21 June, the radio reports that from the beginning of the rainy season to the middle of June, peasants in the province tilled over 4,400 hectares of land, sowed over 300 hectares of rice, transplanted nearly 2,000 hectares of rice, broadcast and planted over 470 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, reclaimed 83 hectares of new land, and grew over 2,200 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 410 hectares of industrial crops.

Kompong Speu Province: At 0430 GMT on 20 June, the radio reports that up to the beginning of June, peasants in the province tilled thousands of hectares of land and transplanted over 1,000 hectares of middle and early rice. The province plans to carry out intensive cropping on over 11,100 hectares of IR-36 rice.

Prey Veng Province: At 2300 GMT on 24 June, the radio reports that peasants in Baphnum District plan to plant over 17,000 hectares of rainy season rice. Up to mid-June they tilled nearly 600 hectares of land and sowed and broadcast over 100 hectares of floating rice.

Pursat Province: At 0430 GMT on 19 June, the radio reports that during the 2d quarter of 1984, workers at the provincial plowshare production site produced 532 plowshares.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAM, CHERNENKO MEETS IN USSR 26 JUN

For the TASS report of LPRP General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan's visit to Moscow, including reports on talks he held with CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko on 26 June, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific sections of the 26 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1200 GMT on 27 June carried a 3-minute report on the meeting in Moscow between Kaysone Phomvihan and the USSR's Konstantin Chernenko. A comparison reveals this report to be identical to the TASS report.

VNA Report on Meeting

BK271100 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Soviet Union and Laos condemned China's hostile activities against Vietnam. During the talks in Moscow on Tuesday, 26 June, Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and Lao Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan strongly condemned China's frantic acts against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. They also protested Thailand's armed provocation against Laos and agreed that it is necessary to step up the struggle to consolidate peace and stability in Asia.

They pointed out that only by carrying out the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and the three Indochinese countries can these objectives be attained.

FURTHER REACTION TO THAI BORDER DISPUTE

Rallies Held Across Country

BK271039 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Vientiane, June 27 (OANA-KPL) -- Rallies were recently held throughout the country by local administration, to condemn the Thai occupation of three Lao borderline hamlets in northwestern province since the beginning of this month.

At each rally barbaric acts and crimes committed by Thai invaders' troops against the Lao people were exposed. The rally demanded for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Thai troops from the occupied area.

Resolute support to the three occupied hamlets' people in retaliating Thai troops, and to the Lao Foreign Ministry's statement dated June 13 were expressed at each rally.

General Denounces Thais

BK280748 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0400 GMT on 28 June carries a 7.5-minute report with portions recorded on a "solemn rally held by 274 cadres, workers, and personnel of the Army's General Logistics Department on the morning of 27 June to denounce the ultrarightist reactionary clique in the Thai ruling circles for sending military forces to invade and illegally occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province." At the rally, Brigadier General Bounheng Bansalit, deputy chief of the general logistics department, delivered a speech. In his speech, "he particularly points to the action of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, backed by the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles, in mobilizing troops to nibble and seize the three Lao villages."

Brig Gen Bounheng Bansalit's speech is followed by a "draft resolution" read by an unidentified person. In the 4-minute recorded resolution, the unidentified person gives the purpose of the rally, exposes the "depraved crimes committed by the Thai reactionaries against innocent Lao people in the three villages", and notes that the Thai "armed occupation of the three Lao villages" as "an open and arrogant act of violating the 1979 Lao-Thai joint statement signed between the prime ministers of the two countries" and that it runs counter to the "just interests" of the two peoples of Laos and Thailand, who "have always sought to maintain good relations, to coexist in peace, and to respect each other." The resolution then notes that "the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are going deeper along the path of dark schemes serving the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries who hope to sabotage and destroy then normal relations between Laos and Thailand and to create the tense situation in this region."

In conclusion, the resolution reiterates the "solidarity" of the rally participants with the armed forces and people of Sayaboury Province in fighting to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos and demand that the "Thai ultrarightist reactionaries promptly and unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Lao territory."

The draft resolution is approved by the rally participants amid loud applause. The rally ends with the shouting of slogans demanding the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three villages, supporting the 13 June statement of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, and expressing determination to defend the country.

Radio Commentary

BK271355 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Thai Ultrarightist Reactionaries Are Serving Extremely Dangerous Schemes"]

[Text] The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have sent their troops to harass and seize Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, for 1 month now. After a protest and condemnation were pronounced by the Lao side, they have hurriedly pleaded that the areas are part of Thai territory. Now that they have been exposed and attacked more and more violently by world public opinion, they have shifted to singing a new theme by saying that Laos and Thailand should negotiate. After the Lao side refused to negotiate with the land robbers, they have raised a ballyhoo by saying that Laos does not have good intentions, that Laos has been controlled by Vietnam, and that Laos is not the master of itself, and so forth. They have resorted to such arrogant words after robbing other people of their land. What an utter fabrication it is!

We want to ask a question, and let the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles answer it. The Lao-Thai situation was peaceful to some extent for a considerably long period of time. The Lao and Thai peoples were satisfied with this. But why did the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries suddenly send troops to seize Lao villages, force the local Lao people to change all Lao administrative procedures and replace them by Thai procedures, and loudly clamor that the villages are part of Thai territory?

The answer to this question is as clear as daylight. But the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are trying their utmost to avoid answering this question.

General public opinion has offered the following views: The above incident took place after a Thai military delegation led by Athit Kamlang-ek paid a visit to Beijing where he and his colleagues exchanged views and discussed many matters with the Beijing reactionaries regarding their evil intentions toward Laos. The Thai ultrarightists' ambition corresponds with the heinous nature of Beijing which has long wanted to swallow Laos and make Southeast Asia permanently unpeaceful so that it can make the most of the troubled waters when opportunity arises.

For this reason, there is no doubt any longer about the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries fabricating a story about their territorial claim. It is nothing but an implementation of Beijing-directed schemes which are aimed, first of all, at opposing the LPDR and at swaying the trend toward peace, which is daily developing in this part of the world.

One more point is: Regarding minor and major provocations committed by the Thai reactionaries along the Lao-Thai border, the above incident is not the first one. Following the establishment of the LPDR the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have initiated many border incidents. The situation returned to normal at once after they stopped initiating incidents, as happened in the past.

Regarding the current incident, if the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles maintain that the borderline is not clear, why did they not raise the problem through political means long time ago? Why did they send troops to seize Lao villages as aggressors first and propose negotiations later? They are clamoring about negotiations while occupying Lao villages. The Thai reactionaries dare not answer these questions. Instead, they have turned to talk about something else to mislead the Thai people and hoodwink world public opinion. If the three villages really belong to Thailand, and if the people in these villages are really Thai, why was it necessary for the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to take cruel and barbarous measures in the areas, for example, forcing the villagers to register Thai citizenship and study the Thai language? What shall we call them if not land robbers? What are the ultrarightist reactionaries doing, if they are not acting in accordance with Beijing's instructions?

Nevertheless, to hide their face and plead for their despicable acts, they have slandered and accused Vietnam of interfering in and destroying the Lao-Thai relations and so forth. They cannot find any excuse whatever they say. So long as Thai troops continue to seize the Lao villages and intimidate and force the Lao people in the villages to admit that they are Thai, and so long as the Thai troops continue to trample underfoot the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, the invaders and robbers will surely be punished.

The best way out for the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles is this: Those who ignited the fire should be responsible for extinguishing it. They must stop playing despicable tricks, stop slandering and vilifying other people, and immediately withdraw their troops from the Lao villages. On the contrary, if they stubbornly serve Beijing's extremely dangerous schemes, they must be held solely responsible for all the consequences.

PHOUN SIPASEUT GREETS DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER

BK261200 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Vientiane, June 26 (KPL) -- On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Phoun Sipaseut, Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lao minister for foreign affairs, sent a greeting message to his Korean counterpart Kim Yong-nam.

The peoples of the LPDR and DPRK further wrote the telegram, have always maintained a tradition of friendship and solidarity with the Koreans and each has mutually supported and assisted each other in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Lao PDR and DPRK in 1974, represented the hallmark for the further development of the friendship relations between the two countries.

The Lao foreign minister, also declared for the further improvement and broadening of the friendship relations, solidarity and assistance for the interests of peace and socialism.

A similar telegram was also addressed to Phoun Sipaseut by the foreign minister of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam.

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES DEPARTING ALGERIAN ENVOY

BK270437 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 June, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Lao Foreign minister, received a courtesy call from Nacer ad-Din Haffad, outgoing ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Laos, who bade farewell to the vice chairman prior to his departure for home. Ambassador Nacer ad-Din Haffad has performed his duties as Algerian ambassador to the LPDR since 25 May 1983. The guest and the host conversed with each other in an atmosphere of good friendship.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoun Sipaseut expressed thanks to Ambassador Nacer ad-Din Haffad for his positive contribution to the daily development of the friendly relations between Laos and Algeria. He also wished the ambassador a good trip home and success in his new assignment.

AUSTRALIAN RICE ARRIVES IN LAOS 26 JUNE

BK261159 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] An emergency supply of rice given to Laos by the Australian Government to help overcome the effects of a severe drought has begun arriving in the country. A total of 15 truckloads of rice began to be shipped across the Mekong River today from Nong Khai on Thailand's northeastern border. The deliveries will continue at the rate of 15 truckloads each for the next 15 days. A gift announced by Australia's acting foreign minister, Mr Lionel Bowen, followed requests for help from the Laotian Government. A recent mission to Laos by the FAO estimated the country would not have enough rice to feed its population because of the drought.

SOPHANOUVONG ATTENDS VIENTIANE FRONT CONGRESS

BK280511 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The First Congress of the Lao Front for National Construction of Vientiane Province was convened at the provincial meeting hall on the morning of 25 June. It was attended by more than 200 representatives of various offices and mass organizations, intellectuals, personages, and students as well as elderly and senior persons from nine districts in Vientiane Province. The congress concluded with glorious success on the afternoon of 26 June.

Attending the congress as guests of honor were Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee; Nhiau Lobaliayao, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the LFNC Central Committee, and chairman of the Tribes Committee; Chanmi Douangbouthdi, member of the party Central Committee and director of the high-level party and state theoretical training school; and Khamphai Oundala, secretary of the Vientiane provincial party committee; together with members of the provincial party and administrative committees, representatives of the Unified Buddhist Association of the province, and a number of other guests.

During the congress, the participants heard an address by President Souphanouvong in which he pointed to the present furious, complicated, and dangerous change of the world situation as a result of the arms race conducted by the imperialists with the U.S. imperialists as chieftains and as created by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. In his address, President Souphanouvong also stressed the role and responsibilities of the front at all levels in gathering various classes and tribes to implement the line and policies of the party and state. He particularly called on all representatives to contribute to the production of rice and starch crops in the country for 1984 to meet the target of 1.4 million metric tons and to score achievements to welcome the two historic days of the nation in 1985.

In addition, the congress unanimously appointed the LFNC committee of Vientiane Province, which is composed of 37 members with Bounhom Souphanthon as chairman. The congress also heard a report on the 1983 achievements and activities and on the 1984 work plan of the provincial front, a plan which places emphasis on the firm consolidation of front organizations at the grassroots level in each province in the organizational field so as to enable them to be capable of serving the political tasks of the party and state and on the stepping up of guidance by party committees at all levels in carrying out the front's work and creating favorable conditions for the front at each level to carry out its functions effectively.

BRIEFS

CSSR GOVERNMENT DELEGATION -- On the afternoon of 18 June, the delegation of the CSSR Government led by Ludovit Priecl, deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived in Vientiane to attend the coming handing over ceremony of the Se Thamouak bridge and the Se Koumkam bridge on Route 9 in Savannakhet Province, which were constructed with the assistance and cooperation of the CSSR Government. Welcoming the delegation at Wattai airport were Khamlouat Silakon, deputy minister of transports and posts, and the CSSR ambassador to Laos. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84 BK] -- Vientiane, June 22 (OANA-KPL) -- Two bridges on Highway No 9 financially sponsored by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic were officially handed over to the Lao PDR on June 19. The two bridges with the total length of 253 meters and each 8 meters wide had been constructed since the end of last year with the non-refundable assistance from the Czechoslovak Government. The bridges were the two biggest ones ever assisted by the CSSR Government of highway No 9 linking Lao central Savannakhet and Vietnamese Da Nang Provinces. The handing over ceremony was conducted by representatives of the two governments, Phao Bouonnaphon, minister of transport and posts, and Czechoslovak Deputy-Foreign Trade Minister L. Priecl and other officials including Vietnamese and Soviet experts. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 22 Jun 84 BK]

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON JOINT U.S. EXERCISES

BK270924 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 23 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon (22 June), Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon presided over the closing ceremony of the Thai-U.S. joint logistics exercise at Suranari Camp in Nakhon Ratchasima Province.

In his speech, the prime minister said that the joint exercise could be used as a test of the U.S. ability to assist the Thai Armed Forces and to teach the Thai side how to request logistic support in time of war. The prime minister said: Our country is a developing country. We cannot afford excessive spending for military affairs. Our friends, particularly the United States, are well aware of the problems we are facing.

Addressing the reception held at Roengchai Club, the prime minister said that the United States is one of Thailand's best friends. We have always maintained bilateral cooperation in economic, political, and military fields. He thanked the United States for its assistance in strengthening the defense and stability of Thailand. We made preparations for this exercise months ahead, and we could see that the exercise was successful as we had hoped. The exercise told us about our progress and shortcomings and is a success for both Thailand and the United States. The prime minister then asked all guests at the reception to toast the United States.

SITTHI BRIEFS CORRESPONDENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

BK280215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jun 84 pp 4, 5

["Full text" of 27 June speech by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand]

[Text] It gives me great pleasure to return to your midst after an absence of almost two years. But let me say that my confidence in and even affection for the members of this institution has not been eroded in any way. I can only hope the affection is mutual. . .

It has now been almost a decade since Thai foreign policy had to make major adjustments in response to the dramatic changes in our immediate external environment that occurred in the mid-1970's. I believe we have adapted well. We have pursued new friendships without sacrificing established ones. We have made clear our stand and stood firm on principles regarding how inter-state relations in our region should be conducted. Working closely with our ASEAN partners, we have achieved wide international endorsement and support of our positions.

Certainly, the repercussions of the upheavals in Indochina a decade ago are still being felt. But the framework in which we shall deal with the outstanding problems have been delineated and are now well-established. First, we shall pursue friendly and mutually beneficial relations with all countries, in particular with our immediate neighbours, irrespective of any differences in ideology or political and social systems. At the same time, we shall stand firm on the necessity for adherence by all countries to internationally-recognised principles governing the conduct of peaceful relations between states. For only by such adherence can genuine peace and stability in the region be assured.

With Burma, we have achieved a level of understanding and goodwill through which specific problems that may arise along our common border can be confidently dealt with. We shall continue to build upon and expand this sound relationship.

Laos is another neighbour with whom we share a long frontier. We have similarly sought through a process of confidence-building measures to establish an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding which can lessen the disruptive impact of any problems that may arise from our close geographical proximity. We shall continue with this process. If third parties do not try to exploit the situation, we believe any differences between our two countries can be resolved peacefully through quiet diplomacy, cool rationality and mutual respect.

The recent incident involving the three Thai villages near the border is unfortunate. We would like to believe that the initial Lao reaction in March to our road-building project in the area was a case of genuine misunderstanding. The project to extend communications to remote villages in that area, as part of our overall national rural development programme, has been going on for some two years now. At no time did Thai civilian or military personnel enter Lao territory. The intrusion by Laotian troops some six kilometres into Thai territory in March to obstruct the road construction was therefore totally uncalled for and unjustifiable.

We have tried our best to contain the incidents. My permanent secretary has met several times with the Laotian ambassador. At first it appeared our two countries would be able to resolve the situation amicably through the existing mechanism to deal with such problems. However, the unsolicited interference by Vietnam in this bilateral issue has created several complications.

Vietnam has tried to turn the isolated incidents into a new international "hotbed of tension," planned and instigated by so-called global "imperialists, hegemonists and reactionary forces." Quiet diplomacy has been overshadowed by ideological posturing, propaganda rhetoric and incitement of public demonstrations by the other side. Vietnam's motives can only be guessed at. Certainly it would be to her advantage to sidetrack improving Thai-Lao relations. Vietnam would gain by creating a siege atmosphere which would provide an excuse to maintain her grip on smaller neighbours. Conceivably she also may be attempting to burden Thailand with another border problem and tarnish our image, especially prior to the upcoming ASEAN ministerial meeting in Jakarta. International attention given to the Thai-Lao border may in Vietnam's thinking lead to less attention for the Kampuchean situation, which would be relegated to an item in an expanded context of sub-regional instability and tensions. And then perhaps to charge others with violation of territorial integrity is Vietnam's way of trying to lessen the stigma of, or even make acceptable, her blatant violation of Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We have taken note that when he visited Canberra in March this year, the Vietnamese foreign minister put forward the demand that settlement of the Kampuchean problem must entail "methods of ensuring the security of borders." Strangely enough he was not referring to the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border, but to the borders between Vietnam and China, Laos and China and Laos and Thailand. It was also to be noted that at the time he made the proposal concerning the Lao-Thai border, the Lao Government remained conspicuously silent. It was therefore a transparent and continued attempt of Vietnam to enlarge the area of conflict and to submerge the Kampuchean problem in a morass of other issues that are essentially bilateral in nature and must be resolved by the parties directly concerned themselves.

Whatever Vietnam may hope to gain from fishing in artificially created troubled waters, we call upon Vietnam to remove herself from something she has no business in. Thailand will not be drawn into a confrontation with Laos of Vietnam's making.

We will certainly not allow Vietnam's tactics to distract us from our course, which is to establish and maintain good relations with all our neighbours on the basis of reciprocity and recognised international principles. We shall continue our attempts to resolve differences with Laos and to renew the age-old bonds of friendship between our two nations.

With regard to Kampuchea, we shall continue to lend political and diplomatic support to the legitimate government of Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in its just struggle to restore full independence and sovereignty to Kampuchea. The growing strength and resilience of the coalition government, just two years old on June 23, makes more apparent the fact that foreign occupation will not succeed in Kampuchea. The last Vietnamese dry season offensive completely failed to eliminate or even demoralise the Kampuchean resistance. The resistance forces more than held their own, and in fact has emerged much stronger.

Thailand and the ASEAN countries will, however, continue to seek an early solution to the Kampuchean problem. The 80,000 or so Kampuchean civilians compelled to flee into Thailand earlier this year by Vietnamese military attacks, created an enormous humanitarian problem for Thailand and the international community. Our own citizens in the border areas were also seriously affected. The continued misery and suffering imposed on the Kampuchean people by foreign occupiers is both legally and morally unacceptable. Serious implications for international peace and security are posed by the Kampuchean situation which is the primary source of tension in this region. In addition, the foreign invasion and occupation of Kampuchea is in clear and blatant contravention of international norms and principles, and must therefore be brought to an end as soon as possible through concerted international efforts.

ASEAN has proposed several possible initial steps that could be taken to facilitate a comprehensive political settlement as called for in successive UN resolutions and the ICK declaration. The ASEAN Joint Appeal of September 1983, for example, proposed phased troop withdrawals on a territorial basis, ceasefire in safe areas, and introduction of peace-keeping observer groups to monitor the withdrawals and ceasefire. Vietnam has again recently staged as a media event the so-called annual partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. If the withdrawal did in fact take place as a step towards total withdrawal and no new troops are subsequently re-introduced, then it would be a welcome and positive sign. However, in the absence of impartial monitoring and verification, the so-called partial withdrawal can only be considered yet another manoeuvre to hoodwink the international community, the Kampuchean people and perhaps even Vietnam's own citizens.

It should now be clear to all that the onus rests with Vietnam to respond in good faith to the on-going international efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem. ASEAN will therefore stand firm and stay our course. For flexibility ceases to be a virtue at the point where principles have to be sacrificed. We bear no inherent animosity towards Vietnam or her people. Our opposition to Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea is well-grounded on internationally-recognized legal, moral and humanitarian principles. We urge Vietnam to suppress the desire to be the big frog in a small pond, and to rejoin the wider international community as an equal partner, assuming all attendant rights and responsibilities. ASEAN remains receptive to any genuine proposal Vietnam has to offer to resolve the Kampuchean problem and to enhance our relations. At the same time, it must be realised that how self-determination can be exercised and national reconciliation achieved are basic questions that the legitimate government of Democratic Kampuchea must be intimately involved in deciding. The latest developments in the Kampuchean issue will be a major topic for discussion and exchange of views at the Jakarta ASEAN ministerial meeting and post-ministerial conferences with dialogue partners in about two weeks from now. We expect continued strong commitment by ASEAN and our friends to the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, and to the cause of a fully independent and sovereign Kampuchea.

It is from our neighbours in ASEAN that we continue to draw inspiration and encouragement. The consolidation and strengthening of ASEAN cooperation remains the primary objective of Thai foreign policy. A tremendous reservoir of goodwill and mutual understanding has been built up which should serve all of us well far into the future. Underestimated by some but recognised increasingly by most is the unity and cohesion of ASEAN. The solidarity of the ASEAN member countries is a significant force for stability. The membership of Brunei Darussalam has added to the vitality of ASEAN and we see ahead of us a period of expanded cooperation in many fields.

At the same time as cooperation within ASEAN is further consolidated, the member countries are looking outwards in efforts to expand the group's interaction with other countries and groupings. ASEAN already has formal consultative arrangements with a number of developed industrial countries as well as the European Economic Community. Thought is now being given to cooperative arrangements with nearby countries in the Pacific basin. This outreach to our Pacific neighbors is motivated by geographical realities, and the perception of potential mutual economic and political gains. The Pacific is fast becoming the world's biggest trading region. Thailand conducts sixty to seventy per cent of her total trade with the Pacific-rim countries. Increasingly, the Pacific region is evolving into an integrated and interdependent economic system. We shall seek to encourage movement in this direction. Some form of loosely-structured but regularised consultative process among groups of Pacific countries can hopefully address future trade and economic problems before they reach the political crisis stage. The Pacific countries may also be able to provide leadership to the world economy by resisting protectionism and enhancing the overall free trade system.

It is quite logical that a major part of foreign policy should be the pursuit of economic objectives. Here, it should be recalled that a function of the Foreign Ministry by tradition has been the promotion of the national economic interest as indicated by the fact that the ministry grew out of the "Krom Tha," or literally, Department of Ports, whose responsibility was the conduct of foreign trade. Thus, during the past few years the ministry has been trying to revive its role as the centre for the coordination of all economic activities including those of the private sector. The participation by other economic agencies and private sector at all annual conferences of Thai ambassadors is a clear indication of this. I have also directed our ambassadors in the field to give due priority to the economic function. They consult with me regularly, and we are working as a team on a world-wide basis to clearly project and implement total economic policies of this government in promotion of Thailand's economic interests.

In this connection, I shall be calling a meeting of our ambassadors of the Asia-Pacific region in Bangkok on July 18 to review and coordinate our economic plans, as well as enable our envoys to meet with responsible persons in the private sector.

With an open economy, Thailand is heavily impacted by external economic situations. Global economic problems such as debts and protectionism which are implicit in the North-South relationship, invariably create an impact on our national development, and in turn, the well-being of our own people. We are therefore actively coordinating with other government agencies as well as the private sector to secure market access and to explore new markets for our products, especially the agricultural ones. In an intensive drive to attain the basic targets of the fifth economic plan, other activities of the Foreign Ministry include attraction of foreign investment and tourism, and securement of access for Thai labour abroad.

The world in the past ten years has experienced a period of international economic turmoil unprecedented since the Great Depression. World trade was stagnant; commodity markets teetered on the verge of collapse. Rising unemployment compelled industrialised nations to resort to easy and popular measures of protectionism. The situation confronting developing countries was further aggravated by high interest rates. The high debt servicing costs made the developing countries the hardest hit victims of this prolonged recession.

In adjusting to such an unhealthy economic environment, Thailand adopted a policy of monetary austerity. The results were satisfactory, particularly if viewed in comparison to situations elsewhere. Between 1981-82 the rate of inflation was reduced from 12.7 percent and the debt service ratio to exports was managed at 16.7 percent. In 1983, the inflation was down to 3.8 percent, and for this year, the trend promises a figure of less than 5 percent with the growth rate projected at 5.6 percent. Meanwhile, although the continued effects of the recent world economic recession has depressed commodity prices, foreign investment and industrial development, conditions in general are improving and Thailand appears to be emerging from this recession in a relatively stable economic position.

Today, the world recession seems at last to be easing. Economic recovery in leading industrialised nations is increasingly becoming a reality. The forecast indicates a continued improvement in their economic performance. World trade has begun to expand. This trend is welcomed by all, in particular the developing countries. This is because we see economic recovery in the industrialised nations as an opportunity to really begin the liberalisation of world trade. The developing countries believe that it is high time for the industrialised nations to honour their commitment to standstill and roll back in protectionism. Through reduction and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers against exports of developing countries, world trade would greatly expand to the benefit of all. This is how economic recovery can be sustained in the industrialised nations as well as broadened to the rest of the world.

As the world moves out of the present recession, it is the function of foreign policy to seize the opportunity to secure a favourable external environment for domestic economic growth and development. In so doing we will be working in close harmony with the developing countries of the Third World, as well as through our traditional avenues of contact with the developed industrial countries.

As we become increasingly appreciative of the impact the various international developments have upon us, we are also developing a higher profile in the international arena. In April, the prime minister visited six nations in North America and Europe. We sensed the optimism and interest they had for the future of this region, both because of our ability to manage our own affairs and our potential growth and prosperity. We further discussed ways and means of strengthening tangible cooperation with those countries. The visit to Yugoslavia, a socialist and non-aligned country, was particularly noteworthy in that regard. I myself recently made a trip to East Africa aimed at developing ties with like-minded countries of that hitherto distant part of the world. The results were most encouraging, as new vistas for political and economic cooperation were opened up. Our African friends saw the visit as marking a timely effort towards greater Afro-Asian solidarity. The deputy foreign minister has also visited several African, Arab, Eastern European and Latin American countries. All these visits have had mutually-dependent economic as well as political dimensions. We shall join my ASEAN colleagues in a series of meetings with our counterparts from all our six dialogue partners, namely Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United States, and the European Community. Economic matters will figure high on our agenda. We shall, as usual, seize this opportunity to convey our stands on international economic issues which are in consonance with those of other developing countries, and seek positive responses from our dialogue partners. We shall also be considering closer cooperation between ASEAN and other Pacific countries.

The candidature of Thailand this year for a seat on the United Nations Security Council can be viewed in the context of the expanding horizons of our foreign policy. We feel we have made clear our firm stand on the vital necessity of adherence to fundamental principles governing interstate relations as contained in the United Nations Charter.

Our response to the immediate political and security problems that we ourselves directly encounter in this region is proof of our consistency and good faith. We have become more closely interested and concerned in the problems of other regions of the world, as the visits of our senior officials and our posture in various international forums demonstrate. We have undertaken to work closely with the developing countries which comprise the overwhelming majority of world nations in the betterment of world economic conditions that affect us all. Above all, we are determined to strive to contribute more to the commitment of peace.

On the whole I believe there has been a consistency in the conduct of our foreign policy which essentially reflects our desire to promote stability and prosperity in an international environment of peaceful cooperation. As we look toward the remainder of the 1980s, we feel the problems have been identified, and basic policies to respond to them have been formulated. We are confident that we are on the right course. The adjustments made in the mid-1970's have served us well. The problems that arise are not unpeculiar to those faced by many nations. But we have been able to position ourselves to deal with them in a framework of well-established policies and principles, and with the support and understanding of the international community.

As the complexities of international issues multiply in their political, economic and other dimensions, so the foreign policy of this country must become resilient, wide-ranging and multifaceted. This is the challenge of the mid-1980s; I believe we are well on our way to meeting it.

LAOS AGREES TO HOLD TALKS OVER BORDER ISSUE

BK271431 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 27 June 84

[Text] Since the beginning of June, Lao resistance groups have intensified their military operations, including ambushes, encirclements, and other subversive activities, causing considerable casualties to the Lao and Vietnamese troops. This was revealed by Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut at the army's auditorium yesterday afternoon.

Maj Gen Narudon disclosed that more Lao people have turned to support the Lao resistance forces. Meanwhile, the Thai authorities believe that movements of the Vietnamese troops in Oudomsai Province of Laos are related to the suppression of their adversaries.

Touching on the situation in the area of the three villages in Uttaradit Province, Maj Gen Narudon said that the Thai and Lao governments have agreed to settle the problem through diplomatic negotiations. Therefore, there should not be any fighting taking place in the area. He stressed that no third country should try to interfere in this matter because Thailand and Laos can work it out for themselves.

The Army secretary also said that the Thai and Lao Foreign Ministries are coordinating with each other closely to arrange negotiations between the two countries.

ARMY CHIEF SAYS SRV ROTATING TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA

BK271208 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Vietnam has started replacing its troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border, particularly in areas opposite Prachin Buri Province, after having suffered heavy casualties.

Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut revealed at the Army Secretariat that the Vietnamese force rotation is normally carried out annually when wounded and exhausted soldiers are sent back and replaced with fresh troops.

It is expected that this year some 10,000 wounded troops will be sent back from the areas. The units which will undertake the force rotation are probably those in Battambang Province and those along the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite Prachin Buri Province. He said that the Vietnamese troops in these areas have suffered heavy casualties, particularly Vietnamese Division 75.

The army secretary said that weapons, particularly heavy weapons, will also be moved out of the areas. It appears that fighting between the Vietnamese and Democratic Kampuchean troops inside Kampuchea has calmed down in most of the areas. However, Vietnamese troops continue to fire heavy weapons against Democratic Kampuchean forces, especially in areas opposite Phra Phalai and Chong Phrik border passes in Bua Chet District, Surin Province. Meanwhile, Democratic Kampuchean troops have resorted to the ambush and hit-and-run tactics to obstruct movement on the Vietnamese side. He noted that more Heng Samrin soldiers have defected to the Democratic Kampuchean side, particularly to the Son Sann faction.

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON PRC VISIT, AIRCRAFT PURCHASES

BK280137 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] ASEAN countries need sophisticated fighter jets like the General Dynamics F16A-100 to protect the region, the Air Force chief said yesterday. Speaking on his return from China, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi said Thailand needed the American F16-A-100s for self-defence because Vietnam already had topgrade fighter jets. Denying the acquisition of warplanes would spark a regional arms race, ACM Praphan said the F16's would be used to protect Thai territory. A final decision on the purchase of new-generation fighter jets would be made soon, he said.

The Air Force chief, who visited a Chinese warplane factory, also dismissed reports that Thailand had agreed to buy Soviet-designed MIG 21-F7 fighters from Beijing. Thailand had no intention of buying the highly sophisticated MIGs and neither had China offered to sell them, said ACM Praphan. He rejected Hanoi's claims that the recent visits to China by the Army, Navy and Air Force commanders indicated Sino-Thai collaboration against the three Indochinese countries. The claims were nonsense, he said, since the visits were made at Beijing's invitation and the chief of the Chinese Air Force had been invited to visit Thailand.

ARMY OFFICIAL ON PROCURING MIG'S FROM PRC

BK271242 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 22 Jun 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Referring to a report that the Air Force is thinking about buying MIG-21's from China and that the Thai Armed Forces are interested in Chinese weapons, Supreme Command Information Office Director Lieutenant General Samphao Sikhacha said the matter is probably just opinion. In purchasing weapons, the branch of the armed forces which will use the weapon must be taken into consideration, and training and maintenance must also be taken into account. Weapons produced by several different sources will pose problems for users. For this reason, we have not procured weapons from other sources although many countries, including China, want to sell weapons to Thailand.

OPPOSITION MP'S STAGE 2D WALKOUT IN 2 WEEKS

BK271125 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 Jun 84 p p 1, 2

[Text] Members of the opposition Chat Thai Party this morning staged a walk-out from the House of Representatives in the second boycott of a parliamentary meeting in less than two weeks.

The latest protest came after the House decided to deliberate on draft bills which had already passed scrutiny rather than take up an urgent motion put forward by a Chat Thai MP.

The House decision was adopted by a vote of 97-65.

Chat Thai MP's on June 14 staged a walk-out against what they called parliamentary dictatorship after only a few MP's had been allowed to air their views on a motion that was critical of the government's handling of tapioca exports.

Today's urgent motion, tabled by Songtham Panyadi of Chiang Rai, called on the House to appoint a special committee to investigate Communications Minister Samak Sunthoravest for allegedly allowing private buses to illegally operate on provincial routes plied by buses of the state-owned transport company. The motion was the first item on the agenda of the meeting which began at 9:30 a.m. under the chairmanship of House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon.

But before debate began on the issue Ophat Phonlasin, Lop Buri MP for the pro-government Social Action Party (SAP), asked the agenda to be changed so that items concerning draft bills that had already passed the Scrutiny Committee, such as the Excise Tax Bill, are considered first.

Government and opposition MP's took turns to debate Mr Ophat's proposal. Government MP's argued that today's parliamentary meeting had been specially called for the purpose of dealing with left-over bills so the House should deliberate on bills that had been examined by the Scrutiny Committee. Opposition MP's maintained that the House should follow the agenda and therefore consider Sgt Songtham's motion first.

After House Speaker Uthai called for a vote on the issue and the results were in favour of Mr Ophat's proposal, most of the Chat Thai MP's walked out. To let tempers cool, the speaker took up a suggestion from Democrat MP Praison Tantiphong and called a 10-minute break. A headcount following the break found that only 140 MP's were present at the meeting, or about 20 short of the quorum required. The speaker then called for the House to adjourn until 1:30 p.m. this afternoon.

Before the House adjourned, the communications minister said he was prepared to meet any motion against him. He also said he was glad that Mr Uthai was chairing the meeting. At the last Chat Thai walk-out, Deputy Speaker Samak Sirichan of the minister's Prachakon Thai Party acted as chairman.

In a press conference following the House decision, Chat Thai MP's Prathuang Wichenpricha and the motion's author, Sgt Songtham, were fiercely critical of pro-government MP's for changing the agenda.

But Chat Thai whip Bun-ua Prasoetsuwan, who liaises with pro-government MP's, told reporters that the opposition party and the government had agreed beforehand that today's meeting would only deal with bills that had passed into the second reading. He said Sgt Songtham may not have known about this agreement.

USSR'S USTINOV MEETS VAN TIEN DUNG IN MOSCOW

OW280721 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28 -- Marshal D.F. Ustinov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, minister of defence, on June 26 received in Moscow General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and minister of national defense.

Present at the reception were Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the C.P.S.U. C.C., first vice minister of defence, chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, and Marshal S.L. Sokolov, member of the C.P.S.U. C.C., first vice minister of defence.

The two sides exchanged views on problems of mutual concern. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

NHAN DAN ON PRC 'BITTERNESS' OVER VPA WITHDRAWAL

BK271219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jun 84

[NHAN DAN 26 June commentary by Thanh Tin: "Beijing's Mouthpieces and Zhongnanhai's Bitterness"]

[Text] A part of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea is coming home. This new troops withdrawal, the third in the past 3 years, is of great significance. The security to Kampuchea has been further consolidated. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army has grown markedly big and strong, and great results have been achieved in the revival and all-round development of the country. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen are still trying to oppose and sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, but they have sustained very heavy setbacks. The Chinese expansionists and the Bangkok authorities have concentrated efforts on carrying out sabotage activities in the western and northern provinces of Kampuchea; and it is there that they have received the heaviest punishment.

The home withdrawal of the 690th Brigade operating in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, the 688th Brigade operating in Battambang, and a number of other Vietnamese volunteer army units is a clear and concrete indication of a new and stable development of the security in the Kampuchean-Thai border region.

The facts mentioned above explain why over the past week, Beijing's shameless mouthpieces have, in chorus with Bangkok's propaganda machinery, repeatedly misrepresented this as a troop movement, a fake withdrawal, a troop rotation, and a redeployment of military forces. Over the past 3 years, the number of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea has been reduced thrice. As agreed upon between the governments of the SRV and the PRK, a decision is made annually on the home withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese volunteer troops on the basis of taking into account the security of Kampuchea. The withdrawn units are clearly identified by their designations and operational areas. Last year, the entire Cuu Long Army Corps, including one infantry division and six brigades and regiments, was withdrawn home. This year, the 690th Brigade, the 688th Brigade, and a number of regiments and other units are on their way home now.

We have squared our words with deeds. The two governments are trying to gradually reduce the number of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea and to make the Kampuchean Army grow constantly bigger and stronger both quantitatively and qualitatively so it will be fully capable of ensuring security in the place of the annually withdrawn Vietnamese volunteer army units.

The withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops have become festive days of the close solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea. They have also demonstrated the Kampuchean people's determination to defend their right to live in freedom, to foil all plots of expansion and sabotage of the Beijing reactionaries, and to sweep away all the Pol Pot army remnants and other reactionary forces. Dozens of foreign journalists witnessing the current troop withdrawal have taken note of heart-touching scenes imbued with the close friendship between the peoples and armies of the two fraternal countries. They have also seen with their own eyes a stable situation in the PRK, especially in the western and northwestern border provinces.

All of these facts are filling the Beijing rulers with bitterness and resentment. This is because the aforementioned situation clearly indicates that the dark designs of Zhongnanhai are going bankrupt and that all their basic schemes to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, divide the peoples and armies of Kampuchea and Vietnam, breathe life into the Pol Pot army remnants, and cause a prolonged lack of security in the Kampuchean-Thai border region are doomed to ignominious failure. The bitterness and resentment felt by the Beijing rulers in the face of the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer army units and the great and stable successes of the Kampuchean revolution are reflected in a fairly complete manner in the resentful words and slanderous allegations released by Radio Beijing and other of their psychological warfare tools.

In spite of the distortion by Beijing's mouthpieces, the Vietnamese internationalist fighters are on their way home in glory. Reason and the just cause belong to the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea and to the lasting fraternal solidarity bloc among Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos.

The situation is developing in favor of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. It is certain that the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and all the reactionary forces working hand in glove with them to oppose the three Indochinese countries are doomed to complete failure. Beijing's mouthpieces can deceive no one with their slanderous contentions. Instead, they have, by doing so, admitted their heavy setbacks; and even more bitter and heavier setbacks are awaiting them.

HANOI COMMENTS ON THAI-LAO BORDER DISPUTE

BK271329 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Thai reactionary authorities are committing their criminal acts against the LPDR. On 22 and 23 June Thailand fired 500 artillery shells on Muang Thong area, about 7 km deep inside Lao territory. Worthy of note is that the area under the Thai shelling is in the northeast of Mai hamlet -- one of the three hamlets illegally occupied by Thailand in early June.

In these illegally-occupied hamlets, the Thai administration has conducted many grave acts in violation of Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity. They forced the local people to report themselves and change the currency and their identity cards. More brazenly still is that the Thai Administration uses the local people as cannon fodder whenever they are attacked by the Lao Army.

This criminal act by the Thai authorities is a repetition of the one that has been done by the Beijing leadership in northern Vietnamese border provinces. They have used military forces to attack so as to nibble part by part at the Lao territory and then sought all means to legalize their occupation and then continued their nibbling attacks against Laos.

To cover up their new crimes, the Thai Administration has cooked up many Beijing-type slanderous allegations, saying that these hamlets belong to Thailand and that Vietnam has sent troops and tanks close to the above-said hamlets, that the dispute over these hamlets is a minor affair between Laos and Thailand, and that only Vietnam wants to make a fuss about it. However, all these slanders and distortions with Beijing label could deceive nobody even a section of the Thai political and press circles.

The Thai authorities claim that the three Lao hamlets they are illegally occupying belong to Thailand. Let us ask: who had controlled these hamlets in World War II when the Thai Administration was forced to hand over two provinces of Champassak and Sayaboury to Laos; and who has, during the past 8 years since the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, controlled these hamlets and opened schools teaching the Lao language and who looked after the local people.

The Government of the LPDR, with its rights to independence, self-determination, and territorial integrity, has controlled these three hamlets in conformity with international law and the Lao Constitution. For this very reason, immediately after the illegal occupation of these hamlets, the Thai side has set up a new administration and forced the local people to change identity cards and report themselves.

The mayor of Thailand's Uttaradit Province, bordering Laos' Sayaboury Province, admitted that these hamlets are not under the administrative control of Thailand before its illegal occupation. This admission was openly carried by the Thai paper NATION. Whatever slander and distortion made by the Bangkok Administration cannot cover up their brazen acts of aggression against the LPDR.

The Vietnamese people and government resolutely support Laos' principled stand and goodwill as expounded in the 13 June statement of the Lao Foreign Ministry, and held that the LPDR has the right to take any appropriate measure to defend its territorial integrity.

LEADERS, PRESS MARK KAMPUCHEAN ANNIVERSARY

Chu Huy Man Greets Meas Kroch

BK270626 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Gen Chu Huy Man, head of the VPA General Political Department, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the KPRAF General Political Department, on the occasion of the 33d founding anniversary of the KPRAF. The message said, among other things:

On behalf of the cadres, combatants, and those in charge of party and political affairs of the armed forces, the people of Vietnam as a whole and in my own name, I would like to extend to you and, through you, to the cadres, combatants, and those in charge of the party and political affairs of the KPRAF my feelings of militant solidarity and best wishes for victory.

On this brilliant traditional day, I warmly wish the Kampuchean revolutionary army rapid growth and strength in all fields in order to advance toward achieving more and greater successes in foiling all perfidious maneuvers and sabotage activities of the Beijing expansionist authorities in collusion with U.S. imperialism and their stooges.

May the bonds of militant solidarity and the relations of special friendship between our parties, peoples, and armed forces be further consolidate and last forever.

CPV Message to KPRP

OW271733 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea on its 33rd anniversary. The message says:

"We are highly elated at the glorious victories recorded by the Kampuchean people, under the correct leadership of the P.R.P.K. in their struggle full of hardship and sacrifices.

We enthusiastically welcome the marvellous revival of the Kampuchean people and their great achievements in all fields over the past five years. Those achievements have thwarted all plots of reimposing the Pol Pot genocidal clique on Kampuchea, confirmed the irreversible situation there, and constantly raised the prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the international arena. "As close brothers, the Vietnamese people regard the achievements of the Kampuchean people as their own.

"Our two parties and peoples have been bound together by special ties through our struggle against the common enemies: colonialism and imperialism in the past, and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces at present. Following the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh, the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam are determined to do their utmost to fulfill the agreements between our two parties and states, abide by the principles set down in the statement of the summit conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, ceaselessly strengthen and develop the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea and among the three Indochinese countries as a whole, for the sake of the national construction and defence of each nation, and of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world".

The message expressed the Vietnamese people's profound gratitude to the P.R.P.K. and the Kampuchean people for their great support and valuable assistance. It voiced the firm confidence that under the banner of the P.R.P.K. and with the firm militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries and with strong support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and progressive mankind, the Kampuchean people will obtain still greater achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 4th Congress of the P.R.P.K. firmly advancing in their national construction and defence.

NHAN DAN Notes Anniversary

OW280749 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28 -- NHAN DAN today exalts the Kampuchean people's achievements in the period of transition to socialism with the aim of building an independent, peaceful and prosperous Kampuchea. In an article marking the 33rd anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese Communist Party newspaper extols the great victories of the Kampuchean people and Army, which, it says, have thwarted all schemes and acts of the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the region in the hope of undermining the Kampuchean people's revival.

"Under the leadership of the P.R.P.K.", NHAN DAN continues: "Kampuchea has undergone great changes from the ashes of the genocidal regime. It has restored the economy with agriculture as the central task, restored and developed education, public health care and culture.

"So far, almost all the factories and enterprises throughout Kampuchea have resumed operation. Agricultural production has made rapid headway, famine has been warded off and the food problem has been gradually resolved. One hundred thousand solidarity production groups, involving 90 per cent of Kampuchea's peasantry, have obtained many good rice crops. Last year, Kampuchea expanded its crop areas to 1.7 million hectares as against 770,000 hectares in 1979, increasing the total food production to two million tons, despite bad weather. In the current monsoon crop some localities have obtained more than five tons of grain per hectare. 14,300 hectares of rubber trees have been replanted against 5,000 hectares in 1979, nearly 70,000 tons of fish and shrimp caught a four-fold increase over 1979. The livestock now counts 1.7 million head of cattle, 5.2 million poultry and 85,000 pigs.

In the current school-year Kampuchea has 47,000 teachers and 1.7 million students at various degrees of education. In addition to 31 hospitals, more than one thousand dispensaries and medical stations have been built at village and hamlet levels.

Besides the great achievements in national construction and defence, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has also scored brilliant diplomatic successes as strikingly demonstrated in the recent visit to vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen to several African countries. The third partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers in late June is yet another convincing proof of the steady advance of the Kampuchean revolution. "These brilliant achievements", NHAN DAN went on, bear witness to the correct policy of the P.R.P.K. in face of the perfidious design of the Beijing ruling circles to reinstall the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Kampuchea. They testify to the irreversible trend of the situation and raise the position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the international arena".

NHAN DAN concludes: "Under the glorious banner of the P.R.P.K., with the firm militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries and the strong support and assistance of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the whole progressive mankind, the fraternal Kampuchean people will certainly thwart all the dark schemes of the enemy and win still greater achievements in the building and defence of their beloved motherland".

SEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PLENUM CONTINUES

BK271154 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The seventh session of the Seventh National Assembly of Vietnam continues its work on Wednesday, 27 June. On Tuesday, the session heard a report on the draft section on crimes of the penal code, the report on the work of the People's Court, and the Supreme People's Organ of Control. The session also heard report on China's war escalation and the tension at the Sino-Vietnamese border, and reports on oil survey work and world situation and the state's diplomatic activities. The seventh session of the Seventh National Assembly continues its work.

Nguyen Huu Tho's Address

OW271007 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Opening speech by Nguyen Huu Tho, National Assembly chairman, at 26 June opening meeting of the seventh session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh, Esteemed Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, dear National Assembly deputies:

I warmly welcome the comrade deputies, who have come to attend the seventh session of the Seventh National Assembly, and the comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps, who are attending today's meeting of the SRV National Assembly. [applause]

At this session, the National Assembly will discuss, and initially approve, the crime section of the penal code, and discuss and give opinions on the reports by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control on their work. The National Assembly will hear reports on the Chinese authorities' acts of war escalation, which have caused tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and reports on the world situation and our state's foreign relations work. The National Assembly will discuss and decide on a number of other important issues.

Comrade deputies: Since April 1984, the Chinese authorities have carried out new, extremely serious acts of war escalation against our country, shelling and attacking on a large-scale, grabbing some hills in our country's border areas, causing extensive material and human losses to our people, and disrupting their security and normal life and work.

The National Assembly warmly cites the Army and people of the northern border provinces for their valiant fighting, appropriate counterattacks against the aggressors, and determination to defend our fatherland's borders. [applause]

On this occasion, on behalf of the SRV National Assembly, I sincerely thank the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as our friends on all five continents, for their warm sympathy with, and support for, the Vietnamese people's just struggle against the schemes and acts of aggression of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists.

The Vietnamese people always treasure the time-honored friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China, and want to restore their good neighborly relations with the People's Republic of China, in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. But the Vietnamese armed forces and people are determined to oppose the expansionist-hegemonist policy of the Chinese authorities and their hostile policy towards Vietnam

Comrade deputies: In the past, in light of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and other resolutions of the party Central Committee, our people have striven hard, overcome many difficulties, and scored important achievements in implementing the two strategic tasks. Notable progress has been scored in agriculture, especially in food production. Positive changes have also been noted in industry, small industry, handicrafts, construction, communications, and transportation. The rate of increase of export values, though still low considering our requirements, is fairly good. Our declining national economy, as noted in 1979-80, has been initially overcome. Our national defense and security have been strengthened. Our Vietnamese fatherland has been firmly defended. The militant solidarity and special relationship between our people and the Lao and Kampuchean peoples have been further promoted and consolidated. Our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries has been ever strengthened.

We are very glad about the fine results of the recent talks between Comrade General Secretary Le Duan and Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We highly value the great significance and fine results of the CEMA's economic summit recently held in Moscow.

Promoting the spirit of collective mastery and integrated strength, our entire people and armed forces, united and of one mind, are determined to overcome their weaknesses and shortcomings, accelerate the improvement of economic management, successfully implement the 1984 state plan, and foil the schemes of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, who collude with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

With the resolve of our entire party, people, and armed forces, with the special socialistity between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, with the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the socialist community, with the support of our friends in all five continents, we shall certainly and successfully build up, and firmly defend, our socialist fatherland, and make positive contributions to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. [applause] With that belief, I hereby declare the Seventh Session of the Seventh National Assembly open, and wish our session splendid success. [applause]

NHAN DAN URGES EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT 1984 PLAN

BK261412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jun 84

[NHAN DAN 26 June editorial: "Concentrate Great Efforts on Implementing the 1984 State Plan"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of 1984, our people have struggled hard on all fronts -- production, distribution, and circulation -- in order to score new successes in implementing this year's state plan.

Agriculture is the most important front. The agricultural sector has experienced the toughest ordeals, particularly in the north where a prolonged cold spell early in the crop season made it necessary to transplant rice seedlings time and again. This was followed by drought affecting hundreds of thousands of hectares, harmful insects and diseases, and then by other natural calamities such as cyclones and storms. Despite all that, the entire country planted winter-spring rice on 1.66 million hectares, or 95.5 percent of the area plan, scoring an increase of 7,000 hectares over last year's winter-spring crop season.

The provinces in Nam Bo and in former Zone 5 have already finished the rice harvest, exceeding the planned norms for both area and output and recording an increase of 456,000 metric tons over last year's winter-spring crop season.

Although failing to meet the area and output targets due to severe natural calamities, the northern provinces have shown great efforts. Progress has been made in the production of industrial crops, in animal husbandry, and in forestry. In particular, the catch of marine products has shown a slight drop because of rough seas and because of the belated appearance of the schools of southbound fish.

Industrial production has continued to develop, with its output value amounting to 42.8 percent of the annual target and representing an increase of 11.2 percent over the same period last year. It is significant that production in the state, centrally, and locally-run sectors has shown a higher rate of increase than the handicraft sector.

The communications and transportation sector has made some progress in the fields of organization and management. It has concentrated on resolving crucial problems involving goods and major communications lines with the domestic transportation volume amounting to nearly half of the annual target and recording an increase of 8 percent over the same period last year.

The capital construction sector has concentrated more efforts on building key projects. In the first 6 months of the year, it put into partial or full operation on schedule 11 of 53 projects which have been scheduled for completion this year.

In the fields of distribution and circulation, new efforts have been made in the tasks of generating the source of goods for export, actively carrying out grain procurement, purchasing and securing the source of goods, expanding socialist trade, and increasing revenues for the state budget.

Agricultural transformation and the transformation of private trade have been given great attention and have shown some initial positive changes for the better.

Entering 1984 in a situation in which the state's material supplies had not increased as compared with 1983 and some have even decreased, various sectors and establishments have continued to develop positive factors and have taken the initiative in surging forward to exploit the four sources of capabilities for increased production. Construction, transportation, and purchase activities have increased more than during the same period last year.

All these are important improvements reflecting our people's great efforts. These efforts have become more significant at a time when there were severe natural calamities affecting production and when the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists were making a new military escalation through their incursions across our country's northern border.

Along with overcoming various difficulties and gaining successes in the implementation of the state plan, our armed forces and people have dealt appropriate counterblows to the enemy's new military adventures, setting an example of heroism in their fight for the defense of the fatherland. These achievements deserve commendation.

In spite of all this progress, the results achieved in implementing the state plan in the first 6 months of the year still fall short of this year's plan norms. A fairly large number of important annual norms has been met only 40-45 percent or even less. The grain situation, despite the bumper crops reaped by the southern provinces, still remains generally very strained nationwide. The production of subsidiary food crops has continued to drop. The harvest of the winter-spring crop in the north was almost a month late, thus delaying the planting of the 10th-month crop. Only small percentages of the plan norms have been completed by the industrial sector in the production of cement, coal, some products in service of agriculture such as fertilizer and irrigation pumps; and common consumer goods such as sugar, tobacco, tea, batteries, bicycles, and bicycle spare parts. Despite an increase over last year, exports have not displayed any marked changes. The distribution and circulation of goods still remains a crucial problem.

The tasks that remain for the last 6 months of the year are very heavy. We must simultaneously strive to fulfill the tasks for the 2nd half of the year and finish the backlog of work remaining from the 1st half while making preparations for and starting the implementation of the 1985 plan. While material conditions involving electricity, gasoline and oil, supplies, and fertilizer still remain very difficult, we must prepare to cope with the complicated development of rains, typhoons, floods, and flash floods, and continue to fight and defeat the aggression by our enemy in the northern border region.

This situation requires that all sectors, echelons, and basic units make even more vigorous efforts to implement the state plan, intensifying production and construction and intensifying the distribution and circulation of goods while satisfactorily carrying out combat support tasks, standing combat ready, and fighting victoriously. Great efforts must be concentrated on resolving the grain problem, accelerating the production of summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops, and ensuring fulfillment of the procurement quotas in order to achieve a grain balance, especially in the northern state sector. At the same time, it is necessary to further step up the planting of short-term industrial crops and continue to increase the number of domestic animals and fowl.

The various industrial branches must strive to overcome the difficulties concerning energy, supplies, and raw materials and achieve at all costs the production targets designed to serve agriculture and the plans for the production of consumer goods essential to the people's life. All sectors, all localities, and all establishments have the duty to produce for export, and appropriate efforts must be reserved for the fulfillment of this duty.

The capital construction sector must take the necessary measures for rearranging, investing in, and pooling capital and materials for the completion of major projects under the plan and for further improving the quality and efficiency of construction. The communications and transportation sector must strive to make full use of means of transportation; score good results in the transportation of grain, coal, and important supplies; and overcome the qualitative shortcomings in the transportation of goods and passengers.

The distribution and circulation front must continue to intensify socialist trade activities designed to boost collection and purchase, control the sources of goods and money, increase revenues and reduce expenditures, control the market and prices, and guarantee the supply of goods in controlled quantities to workers, state employees, and members of the armed forces in order to reduce the difficulties facing the people's life.

The entire country must vigorously launch an emulation movement to boost production and practice thrift, continue to reorganize production, improve and renovate management, and bring about positive changes in the socioeconomic situation. The fulfillment of every norm of the 1984 state plan must be raised and resolved in every establishment, every locality, and every sector. Great determination must go together with realistic, practical, and effective measures.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH POWER PLANT AID -- Hanoi VNA June 19 -- An agreement was signed here today on the Swedish Government's gratuitous aid to the Vietnamese Government in restoring part of the Thu Duc thermo-electric power plant in Ho Chi Minh City. Under this agreement, two of the three generator units of the plant will be repaired and restored to their original capacity of 66-mw and 33-mw each. A contract for realizing this project was also signed today. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Power Dang Van Phuc and representatives of the National Corporation for Import of complete equipment and technical exchange (technoimport) under the Foreign Trade Ministry and other Vietnamese officials concerned. On the Swedish side were Ambassador Ragnar Dromberg, Nils Ostrom, representative of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), and representatives of the contractor Electro-Invest. This is the first energy project the Swedish Government has agreed to help restore in Vietnam, which marks the beginning of further cooperation between the two countries in the energy industry in the future [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 19 Jun 84 OW]

MOKHTAR: ASEAN TO FOCUS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

BK271015 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has stated that the next meeting of the ASEAN or Association of Southeast Asian Nations scheduled to be held in Jakarta from 9 to 10 July would not only discuss the Kampuchean issue but also would focus on economic cooperation problems. The foreign minister made the statement to the press after calling on President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office yesterday on preparations for the meeting.

Minister Mokhtar said besides the meeting, the ASEAN foreign ministers would also hold a meeting with their counterparts from five Pacific countries such as Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, and Japan as well as with the European Economic Community or EEC. The six plus six meeting will be held also in Jakarta on 12 and 13 July, the minister added.

Minister Mokhtar also formally stated that the meeting with the Pacific countries would not discuss any idea for the setting up of a Pacific basin community, because Indonesia had formally rejected such an idea. According to the minister, since the institutionalization of such a community would arouse membership and political problems [as heard]. This is what we want to avoid, he asserted.

SUARA KARYA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA

BK230518 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] According to SUARA KARYA, while Indonesia and Australia generally maintain cordial relations, there is an undeniable fact that problems do arise from time to time which may disturb such cordial relations. The incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia, for instance, has in fact become a problem only since Australia has been ruled by the present Labor Party.

East Timor has actually become a domestic political issue in that country -- a problem between the ruling Labor Party and its leftwing group. Australian foreign policy, which has recently caused another irritant in bilateral Indonesian-Australian relations, reflects the internal dispute within the Labor Party. In this connection, the appearance and outstanding performance of Indonesian Ambassador Agus Marpaung at the Australian National Press Club in his efforts to present the facts and clarify Indonesia's position were an extraordinarily important contribution to bilateral relations. SUARA KARYA reiterates that Indonesia will not allow public opinion in a friendly country to be unilaterally influenced by groups who are hostile to it.

OFFICIAL PREVIEWS TRADE TALKS IN USSR, GDR

BK231012 Jakarta JAKARTA POST in English 14 Jun 84 p 7

[Text] Jakarta (JP): Indonesia's 30-member trade mission to East Germany and the Soviet Union on June 20-27 would hopefully make the Western nations more considerate with regard to their trade relationships with Indonesia, a business leader here has said.

"We will diversify our export markets to East Europe so that our traditional trade partners such as America and West Europe would not be able to treat us as they like," Sukamdani S. Gitosarjono, chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) pointed out.

"We should do our best to tap the huge markets in East Germany and the Soviet Union," Mr. Gitosarjono who will lead the Kadin trade mission told the KOMPAS daily. He observed that the main barrier to Indonesia's trade with East Europe was only psychological in nature following the attempted communist coup in Indonesia (in late September, 1965).

But the situation has changed much for the better, especially following the April visit to the Soviet Union by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, he said. The visit, he added, had removed the political barrier and it is now high time for restoring economic and trade relations to a more vigorous state.

During the visit, Kadin will sign economic cooperation agreements with chambers of commerce in East Germany and the Soviet Union.

"Of more importance in promoting trade relations with the socialist countries is for us to avoid from being influenced by ideology. We should think entirely in terms of business development."

Mr. Gitosarjono expressed dissatisfaction over Indonesia's trade relations with the United States, notably with regard to textiles. "The United States does not realize the aspirations of the Indonesian people," he said in referring to the specific limits imposed by America to the imports of certain categories of textile products from Indonesia. The specific limits were imposed following the failure of the textile negotiations between the two countries here early this month.

The United States, he said, should have been fully aware of the importance of the textile industry for Indonesia because this industry is labor intensive and involves mostly small and medium-scale companies.

The Kadin leader took the U.S. decision as an act of indifference towards Indonesia. "Furthermore, the United States is now looking for more trade opportunities with China without considering Indonesia's interests." Annual American imports of 115 million yards of textiles from China have badly hurt Indonesia's textile industry, the business leader said.

"Moreover, the United States' imports of plywood from Indonesia are not big enough. This is another indication of the American unwillingness to understand the Indonesian situation," Mr. Gitosarjono added.

BRIEFS

TIN CORPORATION HEAD -- The minister of mining and energy, Subroto, on 23 June installed Sujatmiko as the new president of Pt Tambang Timah, the state-owned tin mining corporation, replacing A.R. Ramli, who was appointed as president director of Pertamina, the national oil company. Sujatmiko was formerly the Indonesian ambassador to Singapore. [Summary] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Jun 84 BK]

SINGAPORETHAI PAPER INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER DHANABALAN

BK270201 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Singapore -- Vietnam is capitalizing on the Thai-Lao border conflict to distract international attention from Kampuchea and other problems, Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with THE NATION, the Singaporean minister expressed concern over the massing of Vietnamese and Laotian troops along the Thai-Lao border. He asserted that Hanoi prefers trouble to peace and stability on the Thai-Lao frontier.

"One must assume that Laos and Thailand do not want to cause any severe problems," he said.

Dhanabalan said that Thailand has been quite open on the Thai-Lao conflict. "They (the Thais) say that two of the villages are definitely far from the border and one is closer to the border which could lead to some misunderstanding, which I think is a very frank and open statement," he said. He was referring to the three villages of Mai, Klang and Sawang in Ban Khok subdistrict of Uttaradit Province. Laos claims that the villages are on its soil.

Asked whether he was satisfied with the level of assistance given by friendly countries to the non-communist anti-Vietnamese resistance forces, the Singaporean foreign minister said he was quite certain that as the resistance groups continued to prove their viability and ability to engage the Vietnamese effectively, more countries would be prepared to supply aid.

"Countries that want to give support want to see how effectively this support is used. There is no point in giving large supplies of food, medicine and arms, when they do not have the capacity to absorb them or when there is a great danger that these materials will fall into Vietnamese hands if the camps of the resistance groups are suddenly attacked," Dhanabalan said.

He said that Singapore had made clear its position that the support of Singapore was not going to determine the outcome of the armed resistance. "There are much bigger countries more capable of giving the kind of support the resistance requires and these countries must be forthcoming," he said.

On the Vietnamese dry-season offensive, Dhanabalan said he was pleased with the outcome which indicated that the anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance forces are getting stronger and more effective and the Vietnamese were not able to do all they had planned to do. "If the Vietnamese were not able to wipe out the resistance in 1979 when they had the resistance on the run, there is very little hope for them that they can wipe out the resistance four years later."

In the upcoming ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta, he said there would be no new proposals on the Kampuchean problem. "ASEAN has already made a number of proposals. It is up to Vietnam to respond," he added.

Despite a series of bilateral military cooperation and exercise between ASEAN countries, he did not foresee military cooperation on an ASEAN-wide basis. However, he added, "it would be very foolish of us to say that regardless of what happens in the region, regardless of a threat, we will never cooperate on an ASEAN-wide basis."

He also expressed grave concern over the increase of Soviet military presence in Indochina, and termed it "the most significant development in Southeast Asia since the fall of South Vietnam," noting that if the Soviets and the Vietnamese have the slightest hint of any cooperation between ASEAN countries on military matters, they beat the drums and say that ASEAN is becoming a military bloc without drawing attention to the fact that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are in fact a military bloc, and have entered into a military agreement.

Singapore will do whatever is necessary and feasible to assist Thailand's bid for post in the United Nations Security Council at the end of this year, according to Dhanabalan.

On bilateral economic and trade issues, Dhanabalan assured Thailand that Singapore is very serious about its proposals to import more food products from Thailand for public consumption here, especially pork. "Thailand can be a very good source," he said and added that there were high-level discussions going on to import either pigs as a whole or slaughtered pigs, chilled and frozen from Thailand.

He said that Singapore would not change its position of being the last ASEAN country to establish diplomatic relations with China.

PRESIDENT MARCOS APPROVES MERGER OF MINISTRIES

OW271235 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] President Marcos late this afternoon okayed the merger of the Justice Ministry and the Solicitor General's Office, with Estelito Mendoza as top choice for Justice Minister.

At the same time, the president also widened the powers of the Ministry of Agriculture, with emphasis on productivity. The Bureau of Fisheries is placed under the Agriculture Ministry, and so are several functions of the Natural Resources Ministry. The Budget and NEDA [National Economy and Development Authority] will now become support offices under the Office of the President.

Ministers Appointed

HK280946 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos and the Cabinet approved last night the merging of the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Solicitor General as part of the government's reorganization. Chosen as justice minister and solicitor is Estelito Mendoza, the present solicitor general and governor of Pampanga.

President Marcos also confirmed that Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino has been appointed foreign minister. He will replace acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes, who will only be the assemblyman from Batangas. The decision on the new ministers of agriculture and of natural resources will be made soon.

MARCOS ADDRESSES SEMINAR FOR KBL ASSEMBLYMEN

HK270818 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] At the seminar for Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] assemblymen-elect at the University of Life, President Marcos enumerated his achievements under the martial law government and said that his power to issue decrees and detention orders were constitutional.

In his speech, the president said he would oppose any moves to return the government to the presidential system. According to him, a return to the presidential system of government would mean that the old political ways would once again impede the running of the government, resulting in blackmail and the hindering of the work of congress and the president.

Furthermore the president said that members of the Batasan should declare themselves against communism, terrorism, and other violent political methods.

AGRAVA BOARD TAKES POLICE CHIEF'S EVIDENCE

OW271359 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] chief, Major General Prospero Olivas, today told the Agrava fact-finding board that his investigation wiped away any suspicion that Sergeant Arnulfo de Mesa and Constable Rogelio Moreno shot former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. Gen Olivas repeated his findings that it was Rolando Galman who killed Aquino on the MIA [Manila International Airport] tarmac August 21 of last year. Jose Carlos reports.

[Begin Carlos recording -- video shows scene at Agrava board hearing] In his testimony, General Olivas, who was then designated chief investigator, said he looked into the possibility that De Mesa and Moreno, two members of the boarding party, who were closest to Aquino, shot the opposition leader. However, he discounted this possibility, saying, among other things, that they had no motivation. The two soldiers were positive for nitrates; however, Olivas explained, that they had target practice 2 days before the assassination.

The PC [Philippine Constabulary] Metrocom chief also said that, until he terminated his investigation of the crime last January per the broad's instructions, he believed that Galman shot Aquino. He said that Galman had several men with him, all belonging to the communist organization, posted in several areas at the MIA complex, to accomplish their mission. How Galman penetrated what Olivas called tight security, the PC Metrocom chief could not explain with accuracy.

While there was some form of negligence on the part of Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] soldiers, due to the apparent security lapse, Gen Olivas had this to say:

[Olivas, addressing board chairman] In my understanding, there was really an adequate (?manpower) for body cover, but when Lieutenant Castro was not in a position to get out on time, and even Lazaga almost was not able to get out of the bridge stairway, because of the unruliness of some people there, can we totally fault these people because of such interferences? Suppose they just got the man out. Would the formation not have taken place and therefore the penetration could have been prevented? All these are all hindsight and presumptions, and I am not saying this to justify or defend the Avsecom, I am just making a comment from the point of view of logic, Your Honor.

[Carlos] Gen Olivas pointed out that he got confirmation of Galman's affiliation with the subversive movement only after the incident, and this is through the statements of Rosendo Cawigan and Colonel Arthur Custodio, both of whom testified before the board, and (Ignacio Conde) and Eduardo de Guzman, who have not yet appeared before the board.

In his testimony, Olivas also negated the suspicion that there was government, nor opposition, complicity in the assassination. He also doubted the authenticity of certain radio tapes of the crime, those furnished particularly by Japanese media, saying the words *pusila, pusila* [shoot, shoot] were actually not uttered by soldiers seconds before the actual shooting. [end recording]

AFP Report

BK271132 Hong Kong AFP in English 1112 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Manila, June 27 (AFP) -- The chief military investigator of the Benigno Aquino murder today forcefully defended the government's version that a communist gunman slew the opposition leader at Manila airport last August 21.

Major General Prospero Olivas, the Metro Manila police commander, told a five-member civilian probe board that alleged communist assassin Rolando Galman shot Mr Aquino before being killed by troopers escorting the politician. In a testimony highlighted by a photographic slide show, the general flatly ruled out contradictory theories saying one of the five soldiers escorting Mr. Aquino then was the killer of President Ferdinand Marcos' political archrival.

"With respect to Sgt. (Arnulfo) de Mesa and Constable (Mario) Lazaga, I looked into whether they were involved since they were closest to Mr. Aquino at the time. But upon further investigation, I discredited the possibility," he said. Former Senator Aquino, 50, was killed on his return from self-exile in the United States. His family and the opposition reject the military theory and hold the government directly responsible for the assassination.

Gen. Olivas, who conducted the initial probe before President Marcos created a commission of elderly jurists who resigned and were replaced by the current probe body, said Mr. Galman shot Mr. Aquino on the tarmac. A younger brother of Mr. Aquino, Agapito, has said that witnesses, whom he would not identify, told him the opposition leader was shot by one of the escorts on a service stairway after being fetched from a jetliner. Gen. Olivas countered this theory, saying that no blood was found on the stairway nor on the way to the spot on the airport tarmac where witnesses saw the bodies of Mr. Aquino and Mr. Galman sprawled after a volley of gunfire.

The official said Sgt. De Mesa and Constable Lazaga were among the 18 troopers assigned to protect Mr. Aquino who were found to have (?gunpowder burns) on their hands after the assassination. But he explained that they had target practice the day before the incident.

The general described as a "biased source" a Japanese journalist who had travelled with Mr. Aquino and charged that soldiers killed the politician. He said the journalist, freelancer Kiyoshi Wakamiya, was an admitted associate of Mr. Aquino and Noy Bizuela, a U.S.-based confidant of the former senator in talks with Filipino Moslem separatist leaders in Malaysia in 1982. He said Mr. Wakamiya admitted in published articles that he had links with the separatists operating in southern Philippines.

Meanwhile, Gen. Olivas also submitted to the probers the medical and technical findings that said the gun used on Mr. Aquino was a .357 magnum revolver and that the bullet first went upwards then deflected downwards before exiting at the chin. He said Mr. Galman shot the politician from behind on the tarmac and used a "quick-draw, custom-built" double holster.

Tackling the issue of videotape recordings made by television journalists travelling with Mr. Aquino, Gen. Olivas said vernacular words meaning "shoot" were not present in a recording analyzed by the NHK Network of Japan. He also said that if the shooting was planned there would be no orders given on the scene and "everything will be done automatically."

Gen. Olivas also projected a photographic slide showing what he declared as an airport pass on the lapel of Mr. Galman's shirt, but the slide did not show the wearer's face. The government said Mr. Galman, a notorious ex-convict in central Luzon island, breached the tight security cordon of Mr. Aquino using a trooper's lost airport pass.

MARCOS SAYS IMF TEAM DUE IN MANILA NEXT MONTH

HK271140 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos says a team from the IMF will arrive in the country after July 4. The IMF team will finalize negotiations for the \$650 million standby credit being sought by the Philippines. The president disclosed the impending business of the IMF team based on a report by Prime Minister Cesar Virata. Bert Asuge has added details.

[Begin recording] The president said approval of the IMF loan will pave the way for the restructuring of the country's \$25 billion foreign debt and the bringing in of \$1.65 billion in new money to finance vital raw material imports to sustain industrial activity. In his report to the president, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the IMF team will arrive after the IMF Executive Board shall have reviewed the consultation paper which will be presented by the Philippine Government on June 29. This is a review of policies during the past 2 years, Prime Minister Virata said. If the negotiations are successful and the IMF managing director approves our standby credit, we will have to negotiate with the advisory group on foreign commercial banks' dealing with the country's foreign loan, the prime minister added. This advisory group is composed of [word indistinct] members representing 483 bank creditors of the Philippines from whom the country intends to borrow \$1.65 billion to fund industrial production.

In the meantime, President Marcos said, we cannot stand still. He stressed that as economic managers continue the talks with the IMF, financial leadership which has been mandated to carry on the burdens of government must now exert all efforts to utilize all available facilities without foreign support and assistance to solve the nation's problems. [end recording]

Virata on Negotiations

HK280431 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] An IMF team is due to arrive in Manila after July 4 to finalize negotiations for a \$650 million standby credit. Correspondent Ruby Serra has more:

[Begin recording] [Serra] Virata said the arrival of the IMF negotiating team comes on the heels of the visit to Manila last week of the IMF representatives to assess the effects of the economic stabilization measures adopted by the government recently. Has the IMF team told you what the impact of the economic measures have been?

[Virata] Well, not yet. I think they are going to produce their (?recommendation) by Monday of next week. This is the one that is going to be circulated again in time for the meeting on June 29.

[Serra] In your own view, sir, what is the standing of the negotiations?

[Virata] Well, right now we are just making the preparations, we are trying to finalize the new budget estimates for 1984, but on the other hand we are conducting the hearings for the 1985 budget, and so we are preparing for the negotiations after June 29, after we are able to digest what the IMF board have commented on the Philippines.

[Serra] The June 29 meeting, according to Virata, will be a review of the economic policies during the past 2 years. If the IMF negotiations are successful and the IMF managing director approves the standby credit, Virata said we will have to negotiate with the 12-man advisory group of foreign commercial banks dealing with the country's foreign loans. [end recording]

CENTRAL BANK RECORDS LARGEST NET LOSS EVER

HK261355 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Jun 84 p 3

[By reporter Rigoberto D. Tiglao: "CB Posts Biggest-Ever Net Loss"]

[Text] The Central Bank has recorded a net loss of P400 million for the first five months of the year. The amount, approximating the CB's end-1983 net worth of P469 million, is the biggest the CB has ever incurred.

The CB has been losing heavily on the operations it has undertaken to remedy the current financial crisis. The operations consisted mainly of extending "forward exchange cover" on dollar obligations of importers and other companies that needed to remit dollars abroad but could not because of the dollar scarcity, and of issuances of short-term IOU's that carry very high interest rates. They are intended to support the peso-dollar exchange rate and to mop up what the CB considers the excess in the general amount of funds available. Sources close to the CB claimed that gross losses from these operations reached P1.5 billion.

Under the forward-cover scheme, the CB entered into contracts with importers and other companies with dollar obligations, committing itself to provide dollars at later dates at the peso-dollar exchange rate prevailing at the time of the contract. One unofficial estimate is that the CB had granted forward cover on \$2 billion of dollar obligations. With the exchange rate at P18 per \$1, from the previous P14 per \$1, the CB under those contracts could lose P8 billion.

The forward-cover scheme was a way for the CB to reduce liquidity -- the amount of funds available -- as peso amounts equivalent to the dollar obligations were surrendered to the CB under the contracts. With payments of foreign loans frozen since October, the pesos that would have been used to buy dollars for debt payments would have remained in circulation, and would have pushed up liquidity. The grant of forward cover helped prevent that situation.

Also, the grant of forward cover was an indication that the CB believed the peso-dollar rate could be maintained. Without it there would be more speculation on the exchange rate and more pressure on the peso.

Last week the CB revised its policy on forward cover and cut the list of dollar obligations for which its forward cover could be applied for. The list now excludes importers, which the CB indicated would have to get forward cover from commercial banks instead of the CB. The CB rules on its grant of forward cover also provide that the CB could vary its charges on the cover as it sees fit.

Another reason for the huge CB losses has been the unprecedented high interest rates the CB offered to its short-term bills, also an instrument for reducing liquidity. The CB in the middle of April started to offer rates as high as 32 percent for its bills, much higher than the 19 percent to 21 percent rate other government IOU's offered.

The steps to reduce liquidity are in line with a program the CB has agreed upon informally with the International Monetary Fund, from which a loan is being asked to help remedy the financial crisis. A source in banking claimed that the CB bills were CB Governor Jose Fernandez's move to counteract the huge borrowings of the national government from the CB in April, which Fernandez had not expected.

One factor for the escalation in CB losses has been the fact that, in line with its tight monetary policy, the CB has virtually closed down its facilities through which banks can borrow from it the equivalent of portions for their lendings. The "rediscounting" facilities are one venue by which the CB earns income from its operations.

A CB document made available to BUSINESS DAY indicated that because of the magnitude of its losses in the past five months, the CB has opted not to publish, as required by law, its monthly statement of condition in which the losses would be reflected as a major decrease in the CB's capital accounts. The last time the CB published its monthly statement of condition was on Jan. 26, for its financial condition at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1983.

The CB has not published its statements for January, February, March, April and May. A CB accounting official however said the statements have yet to be released because "we are still auditing it." The CB broke even last year. It had a net loss of P142 million in 1982. In 1981 and 1980, it registered profits of P48.2 million and P41.4 million respectively.

10 DAVAO SEMINARIANS JOIN REBEL MOVEMENT

HK280647 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY Forum in English 7 Jun 84 p 10

[Report: "10 Davao Seminarians Leave Seminary, Join Rebels"]

[Text] Ten seminarians from a Davao seminary who are about to be ordained for the priesthood, fled from their school recently and joined the rebel movement, thus following the footsteps of rebel Priest Conrado Balweg of Ifugao in Luzon. This was disclosed last night by Major General Delfin Castro, commanding general of the South Command (Southcom), during an interview with the PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in one of the hotels in Davao City.

General Castro, however, did not divulge the identities of the Davao seminarians except one who is already in military custody.

According to the Southcom head the military came to know of the "fleeing" of the seminarians when a certain Bong Morales, allegedly one of the ten seminary "deserters", was captured by the authorities in Misamis Oriental only very recently. Like Fr. Balweg, General Castro said, the ten, including Morales, decided on bearing guns to pick an armed fight against the government.

The general also said that the joining of the seminarians in the insurgency movement could give a big boost to the rebel strength and the communist ideology being exposed by the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. The fleeing of the seminarians, the Southcom chief said, is also confirmed by an archbishop who in turn has revealed further details of the escape to General Castro.

The identity of the church head however, is not also made public by the general pending negotiation made by the said archbishop for the peaceful surrender of the rebel seminarians to the government. General Castro also revealed that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, when apprised of the joining of the ten seminarians with the rebels, declared that the Marxist will not spare anyone but would even use the media, the church, and even himself (Enrile) just so their ideological scheme will succeed.

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29 June 1984

